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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of March 14, 1958

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
Reciprocal Trade	(HR 10368)	Hearings Underway				
OTC Membership	(HR 6630)					
Mutual Security Program	(S 3318)	Hearings Underway				
Immigration Law Revision	(HR 11167)					
Military Pay Raises	(HR 9979) (S 2014, 3081)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Underway		
Postal Pay Raise	(HR 5836) (HR 9645)	Reported 3/4/58		Reported 7/22/57	Passed 2/28/58	
Classified Pay Raise	(S 734) (HR 9999)	Reported 3/4/58		Reported 7/25/57	Passed 2/28/58	
Atomic Secrets Sharing	(S 3165)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
Surplus Disposal	(S 3420)			Reported 3/8/58		
Excise, Corporation Taxes						
Debt Ceiling Increase	(HR 9955)	Reported 1/17/58	Passed 1/23/58	Reported 2/20/58	Passed 2/24/58	Signed 2/27/58
Postal Rate Increase	(HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Reported 2/24/58	Passed 2/28/58	
Education Aid	(S 3163) (HR 10278)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Completed		
Price Supports Freeze	(SJ Res 162)			Reported 3/7/58	Passed 3/13/58	
Labor Regulation	(HR 10235-36, 10248)					
Small Business Administration	(HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57			
Special Defense Construction	(HR 9739)	Reported 1/14/58	Passed 1/15/58	Reported 1/28/58	Passed 1/30/58	Signed 2/12/58
Natural Gas Regulation	(HR 8525)	Reported 7/19/57				
Rivers, Harbors	(S 497)	Reported 8/13/57	Passed 3/11/58	Reported 3/25/57	Passed 3/28/57	
Presidential Disability	(SJ Res 161) (HR 10880)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
Alaska Statehood	(S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57		Reported 8/30/57		
Hawaii Statehood	(S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed		Reported 8/30/57		
TVA Financing	(S 1869) (HR 4266)	Reported 8/13/57		Reported 7/2/57	Passed 8/9/57	

Appropriations — The House passed the Interior appropriation Feb. 18 and the Treasury-Post Office appropriation March 4.

MILITARY PAY RAISE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services, Military Pay Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On bills (S 2014, 3081) to change the method of computing the basic pay for members of the uniformed services. (Weekly Report p. 258)

TESTIMONY -- March 7 -- Maj. Gen. H. R. Maddux, director of the manpower requirements division of the Defense Department, said it would be helpful if Congress gave the armed services express authority to defer incapable draftees instead of having to induct and train them before releasing them because of low mentality or aptitude ratings. Assistant Secretary of Defense William H. Francis Jr. said it cost about \$1,000 to induct each draftee and that thousands were sent home as unfit after eight weeks of basic training.

March 10 -- Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker and Army Chief of Staff Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor urged approval of the pay plan. Taylor said: "The continual exodus of trained personnel causes damaging disruption in Army units and generates an endless succession of new and expensive training cycles."

March 11 -- Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Arleigh A. Burke backed the bill and said: "I ask that you enable us to pay the man what he is worth for the job he does.... Missiles and nuclear power are things you can't fool around with. You just can't train on the job."

Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.) said "Congress wants more assurance than we have received" that the provisions in the bill would not pay "the other man more than he's worth."

March 12 -- Secretary of the Air Force James H. Douglas said a major general currently is "not quite as well off in purchasing power as a major was in 1939." He explained that reduced purchasing power of the dollar, and higher taxes were responsible for the change. Douglas and Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force chief of staff, urged approval of the pay raise.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 7 -- The House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 2 received concluding testimony on HR 9979, the Administration bill to raise military pay.

NATIONAL GUARD, RESERVE CUTS

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- March 11 unanimously adopted resolutions calling on the Defense Department to abandon plans for a 10 percent cut in Army National Guard and Army Reserve forces and asking the House Appropriations Committee to add \$87.4 million to Army funds so the Guard could be kept at 400,000 men and the Reserve at 300,000. The Committee also asked the Budget Bureau to release \$90 million previously appropriated for the construction of armories and other Guard and Reserve training facilities.

BACKGROUND -- The Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1 March 4 voted unanimously to oppose the cuts. (Weekly Report p. 299)

MEAT INDUSTRY PRACTICES

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- March 11 ordered reported an amended bill (HR 11234) to transfer from the Agriculture Department to the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction over retail meat industry trade practices. It also would bring under FTC antitrust regulation companies owning 20 percent or more of a meat packing firm. The Committee agreed to an amendment to leave jurisdiction over wholesale meat sales with the Department of Agriculture.

BACKGROUND -- In 1957 the Senate Judiciary Committee reported a similar bill (S 1356 -- S Rept 704). The House Agriculture Committee Aug. 9, 1957 reported a bill (HR 9020 -- H Rept 1048) that would leave with the Agriculture Department most jurisdiction over the meat industry but would clearly delineate the regulating activities of the FTC and Department of Agriculture.

Demands for such legislation arose when the FTC, in bringing court action against certain grocery chain firms for antitrust violations, found that since the firms held interest in meat packing companies, the Agriculture Department had sole jurisdiction over the grocery chains.

SCHOOL AID

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On S 3163, S 3187 and other bills to bolster education. (Weekly Report p. 271)

TESTIMONY -- March 10 -- Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, representing the Scientific Manpower Commission, said "inadequate pre-college training" and poor use of available scientific manpower were the major problems. He said 15,000 engineers and scientists in the armed forces were not working at their specialties.

Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO legislative director, said Federal aid was needed to rectify the classroom shortage, to raise teacher salaries and to provide "at least 40,000" college scholarships.

March 12 -- John R. Miles, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said all proposals for direct Federal aid to students should be rejected.

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) said 40,000 Federal scholarships yearly would be an "impossible burden" on colleges. He said 1,000 would be adequate.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) proposed a loan program covering 50,000 students, a \$2.4 billion school construction bill and tax exemptions to quadruple private contributions to colleges.

* * *

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Special and General Subcommittees, sitting jointly.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On HR 10278, HR 10381 and other bills to bolster education.

TESTIMONY -- March 10 -- Ten witnesses representing the American Vocational Assn. and state education systems supported Title XII of HR 10381, providing \$20 million for expansion of vocational training programs.

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Fields.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On violence in the unsettled strike against the Kohler Plumbing Fixture Co. by Local 833, United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO). (Weekly Report p. 269)

TESTIMONY -- March 7 -- UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey said the union was willing to have the issues settled on a binding basis by the Committee or a subcommittee, or by a Government mediator. Kohler Attorney Lyman C. Conger rejected Mazey's offer, said the company was willing to listen to mediation advice but could not allow any outsider to write its labor contract.

Wisconsin Circuit Judge Arold H. Murphy told of his futile mediation efforts in 1954 after he issued an injunction to halt mass picketing. "Through all the negotiations it was perfectly obvious that the attitude of the Kohler Co. was that they had the strike won and that the union was beaten," he said. He said he believed the union would have agreed to accept half its original demand for a 10-cent hourly wage increase, but the company refused to raise its 3-cent offer. "Almost insurmountable barriers" also were set up by Kohler, Murphy said, by refusal ever to rehire some 50 strikers and plans to retain permanently new workers hired during the strike.

March 10 -- Mazey said Committee Member Karl Mundt (R S.D.) was "pretty desperate in trying to smear our union" when he quoted the 1933 writings of a union official calling for a "workers' government." Mazey also said he thought there should be a law to prevent companies from hiring strike breakers.

March 11 -- William Bersch Jr., a nonstriking Kohler employee, said John Gunaca, Detroit UAW member, was one of the unionists who assaulted him and his father in 1954. The beatings contributed to his father's death 16 months later, Bersch said.

Gunaca said he had been hired from a bartender's job by Detroit Local 212 and sent to the strike scene, but not given any instructions. Questions on the Bersch assault were barred because Gunaca is under indictment for the beatings.

March 12 -- Union and Kohler representatives gave conflicting testimony blaming each other for instigating a 1955 near-riot which prevented unloading a shipload of clay consigned to Kohler.

March 13 -- Donald Rand, Mazey's administrative assistant, denied that he or the UAW had planned or staged the 1955 near-riot and said he had tried to persuade unionists to go home.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 8 -- UAW President Walter Reuther, in a letter to Committee Member Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) said he would resign if Goldwater could prove before a jury of clergymen a Jan. 20 charge that Reuther and the UAW "are a more dangerous menace than the Sputriks or anything Russia might do."

March 10 -- Goldwater released a reply to Reuther which said "distinguished members of the clergy who know the facts" already have found the answer is "yes."

March 11 -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) introduced a bill (S 3454) to safeguard union finances and curb "certain racketeering and undemocratic practices." He said the measure grew directly from the labor hearings.

AGENCY PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On whether Government regulatory agencies have followed the intent of Congress. (Weekly Report p. 269)

TESTIMONY -- March 10 -- Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said Thurman A. Whiteside's failure to appear as a witness as scheduled on grounds he was involved with a Federal grand jury was "obviously a device of Mr. Whiteside to have an excuse to not appear."

March 12 -- Former FCC Commissioner Richard A. Mack said "nobody put any pressure on me" to award TV Channel 10 in Miami to a National Airlines subsidiary. Committee Member John E. Moss (D Calif.) said Mack had been unable to account for \$7,986 he had on deposit in several banks. Whiteside said that in exchange for loans he had given Mack, the former FCC commissioner furnished him with "only one lead and it wasn't productive." Rep. Peter F. Mack Jr. (D Ill.) said Mack, while a member of the Florida Public Utilities Commission, twice voted to grant rate increases to the Peoples Water and Gas Co., a firm that paid Whiteside \$50,000 for his legal services.

March 13 -- Alfred Barton, manager of the Surf Club near Miami Beach, said he never said Col. George Gordon Moore, brother-in-law of Mrs. Eisenhower, engineered National Airline's successful application for Channel 10. A. Frank Katzentine, unsuccessful applicant for Channel 10, said in an affidavit that Barton had made such a charge. Barton said Katzentine had asked him to call former Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson in regard to the Channel 10 contest.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 6 -- A Senate Government Operations Special Subcommittee held hearings on a bill (S 2259) to prohibit employees of regulatory agencies from engaging in "any employment for personal financial gain" outside the Government. O.B. Carpenter, General Accounting Office attorney, endorsed the bill. Opposing it were spokesmen from the Bureau of the Budget and other executive agencies.

A Federal grand jury in Washington obtained from Whiteside the records of Andar Inc., a Florida holding company which Whiteside gave to Mack. The grand jury also heard from Charles Shelden, secretary-treasurer of the Stembler-Shelden insurance agency in which Mack held stock.

March 8 -- Harris said Mack's records showed he had an outside income of \$41,000 a year while serving as an FCC commissioner for \$20,000 a year.

March 10 -- John S. Cross was nominated by President Eisenhower to replace Mack on the FCC (see p. 321).

March 13 -- The FCC voted to review the award of Channel 10 in Miami to Public Service Television, a subsidiary of National Airlines.

Correction

Rep. L. H. Fountain (D N.C.) March 7 informed Congressional Quarterly he holds interest in Radio Station WCPS, Tarboro, N.C., but does not "own or have any interest in any television station." Fountain was listed (Weekly Report p. 129) as one of a group of Senators and Representatives who held interests in TV stations at the close of 1956.

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 13 returned to its Presidential Disability Subcommittee for further study a Democratic-sponsored bill (HR 10880) providing for clarification of the Presidential disability problem by simple legislation.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D.N.Y.) said he saw "very little likelihood that any legislation will come out of Congress." The Committee March 11 rejected, by a straight party-line vote, a Republican-sponsored substitute providing for a constitutional amendment. (Weekly Report p. 299, 286)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 12 -- The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee approved a proposed constitutional amendment (S J Res 161) in line with Administration recommendations for clarification of Presidential disability.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works, Public Roads Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the Interstate Highway System. (Weekly Report p. 270)

TESTIMONY -- March 7 -- Sens. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Frank Church (D Idaho) urged increased apportionments to the states for the Interstate Highway System of \$50 million annually for fiscal years 1960-1961. Republican Senators Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Arthur V. Watkins (Utah) and Gordon Allott (Colo.) supported a \$40 million annual figure for 1960 and 1961. The Administration had requested \$30 million for each of those years.

March 11 -- Under Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild opposed a bill (S 3414) introduced March 6 by Subcommittee Chairman Albert Gore (D Tenn.). The bill would provide an additional \$11.2 billion over a 10-year period for the interstate program and \$450 million in matching funds for other Federal-aid roads. Rothschild supported an Administration proposal to put an additional \$2.2 billion into the Interstate Highway System over a three-year period.

HIGHWAY BILLBOARDS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works, Public Roads Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- On bills (S 963, 3041, 3218) to control billboard advertising along the Interstate Highway System. (Weekly Report p. 160)

TESTIMONY -- March 10 -- Under Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild supported billboard advertising control but said a proposed incentive payment to the states to encourage regulation should not be necessary.

Also supporting the bills were spokesmen for garden clubs, park, planning and wildlife preservation groups. Ex-Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill. 1939-51), counsel for the Roadside Business Assn., opposed the legislation.

John Dwight Sullivan of the Advertising Federation of America challenged the legislation's validity.

Harley Markham, board chairman of the Outdoor Advertising Assn. of America Inc., said Congress should not discriminate against a "medium...whose principal function -- advertising -- is to create business for large and small companies." H.H. Mobley, vice president of the American Motor Hotel Assn., and Earl M. Johnson, board chairman of the American Hotel Assn., said the proposed regulation would discriminate against existing business.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On extension of the Trade Agreements Act. (Weekly Report p. 268)

TESTIMONY -- March 6 -- Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D Texas), arguing that voluntary import quotas on foreign oil are not working, said "enforceable import quotas are critically needed."

March 7 -- Emile Benoit, speaking for the Friends Committee on National Legislation, said that "for spiritual as well as practical economic and political reasons we must persevere with our settled national policy of trade liberalization." Joseph Wells, representing the U.S. Pottery Assn., said "our only hope for survival under any new trade bill is the establishment of a quota by the Tariff Commission that cannot be vetoed by the Administration."

March 10 -- Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, supported extension of the act. The Farm Bureau, he said, "considers this legislation more fundamental to the development and maintenance of long-term permanent foreign markets than such temporary programs as sales for foreign currencies under Title I of PL 480."

March 12 -- J. Herbert Myers, speaking for the National Machine Tool Builders' Assn., proposed that in any extension act "the President should have clear authority to raise the tariff as high as is necessary in the interests of national security."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 10 -- Rep. W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) introduced a bill (HR 11250) to replace the reciprocal trade program with a new system based on bilateral agreements. The six-member U.S. Tariff Commission would be replaced by a seven-member Foreign Trade Board with increased powers. Dorn called his bill a "compromise" supported by "those who don't like the present policy."

March 11 -- White House Press Secretary James Hagerty announced the President had held a stag dinner March 10 for a group of business leaders, to discuss organization of a bipartisan rally in behalf of the reciprocal trade program, much like the Feb. 25 rally in support of foreign aid. (Weekly Report p. 243)

INSURANCE COMPANY TAXES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- March 10 reported a bill (HR 10021 -- S Rept 1368) to extend the 1955 formula for taxing income of life insurance companies to the taxable years beginning in 1957. The formula provides a lower tax rate than existing tax law. The House passed the bill Jan. 30. (Weekly Report p. 179)

Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and John J. Williams (R Del.) dissented from the report.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 10 -- Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said he would propose his \$5.2 billion tax cut proposal as an amendment to the bill when it reached the Senate floor. Douglas said he would include a 50 percent reduction in manufacturers' excises on passenger automobiles and auto parts if he could obtain formal assurances that the car manufacturers would pass along the saving to the buyers.

March 11 -- Douglas read to the Senate telegrams from Ford and American Motor Cos. pledging to pass on the tax relief.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the mutual security program. (Weekly Report p. 259)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Deputy Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon said a multilateral development fund, such as that proposed by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), would not permit a cut in United States foreign aid funds. But he said, the Administration would study the Monroney proposal. (Weekly Report p. 244)

March 12 -- James H. Smith Jr., director of the International Cooperation Administration, said 48 of the 88 charges of waste and inefficiency made against his agency were "clearly erroneous." Of the remaining 40 charges, Smith said 28 involved cases of policy judgment on which opinions might differ and 12 involved actual misuse of ICA funds. In six of these, he said, "full corrective action... had been instituted before these publicized charges were made." The final six instances, Smith said, arose from traditional differences in which the U.S. could not impose its methods on the recipient nations.

March 13 -- The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. endorsed continuation of foreign aid but said the President's \$3.9 billion request should be cut \$260 million. The group said \$132 million could be saved by putting military assistance into the regular defense budget.

MALLORY RULE

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Special Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 11 approved and sent to the full Committee a draft bill to limit the effect of the Supreme Court's 1957 decision in the Mallory case. In that case the Court June 24, 1957 ruled that confessions of suspects detained unnecessarily long before arraignment could not be used in Federal courts.

The draft bill would permit use of confessions "otherwise admissible" even if there was delay in arraignment. It also provided that before questioning a suspect, police must advise him of his right not to answer and that what he says may be used against him.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 7, 14 -- The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee held hearings on confessions and police detention. Of 15 witnesses, seven spoke against changing the Mallory rule, five favored changing it and three suggested procedural improvements.

MUSIC BROADCASTING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 2834) to prohibit radio or television licensees from publishing music and selling or manufacturing records.

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Composer Arthur Schwartz said the broadcasting industry had promoted "their own music" through ownership of Broadcast Music Inc., a music licensing agency owned by 624 stations and the four major networks, and their interests in music publishing and recording companies.

March 12 -- Vance Packard, representing the Songwriters' Protective Assn. said Americans were being "standardized, hypnotized and sterilized" by professional persuaders, particularly those in the broadcasting industry.

PUBLIC WORKS SPEED-UP

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- March 13 unanimously approved a resolution (H Con Res 285) calling on the President to accelerate spending of funds previously appropriated for civil construction projects and commending him for steps already taken in that direction. A corresponding resolution (S Con Res 68) was adopted March 12 by the Senate. (Weekly Report p. 330)

* * *

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- March 12 ordered reported, by 24-2 vote, a resolution (H Con Res 286 -- H Rept 1500) similar to H Con Res 285 but applying to military construction. Reps. William E. Hess (R Ohio) and James P.S. Devereux (R Md.) voted against the resolution.

TESTIMONY -- March 12 -- Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald A. Quarles said about \$1.7 billion of more than \$2 billion appropriated for military construction in fiscal 1958 had not been spent by Feb. 1, 1958, but would be obligated before the end of the fiscal year.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate Armed Services Committee March 13 ordered reported, by 12-0 vote, a resolution (S Con Res 69) identical with H Con Res 286. Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) voted "present." Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) were absent. In hearings March 13 on S Con Res 69, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), author of the resolution, denied that it was partisan. His statement came after Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) said that Johnson had made "unduly severe political attacks" against the President and Administration.

PRICE SUPPORTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- March 11 reported two bills affecting cotton and corn acreage. In S 3408 (S Rept 1371), dealing with cotton, the Committee made permanent amendments to the Agricultural Act of 1956 now applicable only for 1957 and 1958. The amendments would hold the national cotton acreage allotment to at least the 1957 level, prevent any state from losing more than 1 percent of its allotment in any year and make available 100,000 additional acres for small farmers with allotments of four acres or less.

The corn measure (S 3385 -- S Rept 1372) increased by about 16 million acres the commercial corn land eligible for 1958 price supports. (Weekly Report p. 270)

The Committee March 7 reported two bills (S J Res 162 -- S Rept 1355; S J Res 163 -- S Rept 1356) to freeze at 1957 levels supports and controls on basic crops and dairy products. (Weekly Report p. 270)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 7 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said the price support bills were "unsound," and if not defeated "would add unjustifiably to the Nation's food and tax bills."

March 10 -- The House Agriculture Cotton and Rice Subcommittees approved a bill (S J Res 162), as it related to cotton and rice respectively, to prevent reductions in price supports or acreage allotments until Congress made appropriate legislative changes.

March 11 -- The House Agriculture Tobacco Subcommittee approved a bill (HR 11058) to decrease total acreage allotments by the number of acres harvested from a second crop.

WILL CONGRESS PUSH ATOMIC POWER PROGRAM?

The Administration is under growing pressure to step up the pace and scope of the Government's program for the development of economically competitive atomic power. During hearings concluded March 4 before the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, spokesmen for equipment manufacturers voiced broad agreement on the need for additional Government incentives if the industry is to be enabled to compete for sales in the foreign reactor market. At the same time, domestic uranium interests called for a stockpiling program to bridge the gap between current Government requirements and the expected development of demand from the still-embryonic domestic power market.

Under the leadership of Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, the Atomic Energy Commission has long resisted the efforts of Democrats on the Joint Committee to shift the burden of responsibility for power development from private industry back to the AEC. No resolution of this basic conflict is yet in sight. There is, however, the possibility that the Commission will agree to seek Congressional authorization for increased expenditures and incentives for the power program. The Joint Committee is awaiting a statement of the Commission's position, and further hearings are expected after the Easter recess.

Background

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 opened the door to participation by private industry in the development of atomic power (1954 Almanac p. 534). Already, in 1953, AEC had launched a five-year experimental program of its own, designed to test the feasibility of various reactor concepts. On Jan. 10, 1955, AEC issued the first of three invitations to public and private utilities to undertake power projects with limited AEC assistance.

From the beginning, it was apparent that utilities were reluctant to invest heavily in nuclear power plants, with their high capital costs and uncertain performance, while an abundance of conventional fuels promised much cheaper power from non-nuclear plants. In Britain, however, the higher cost of conventional fuel led the Government to embark on a large-scale nuclear power program. In 1956, Democrats on the Joint Committee, citing the danger that U.S. leadership in the peaceful development of atomic energy might be lost to Britain or Russia, called for a \$400-million program of Government-built power reactors. The Senate passed the measure, but it was killed in the House, in the face of AEC opposition. (1956 Almanac p. 542)

In 1957, the Joint Committee warned that "unless the United States accelerates its atomic prototype development, it could lose its leadership." In its report authorizing appropriations for reactor development, including \$56 million for three projects opposed by AEC, the Committee noted that, whereas AEC Director of Reactor Development W. Kenneth Davis in 1955 had predicted that the United States would have 2 million kilowatts of installed atomic power capacity by the end of 1960, current

estimates indicated there would be less than 700,000 kw by that time. Congress voted to authorize the three disputed projects -- a natural uranium, gas-cooled reactor; a plutonium recycle reactor, and a dual-purpose reactor -- but provided only \$14 million to finance them. (1957 Almanac p. 583, 716)

Recent Developments

On Nov. 21, the Joint Committee met with a panel of reactor experts, who called for a clear-cut statement of national objectives in the atomic power field, and increased Government efforts. The following day, several representatives of the atomic equipment industry proposed that the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which bars subsidies to private industry, be amended to permit bonus payments or other forms of incentives. Joint Committee Chairman Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) wrote AEC Chairman Strauss Nov. 27, proposing a 10-year program of accelerated reactor construction and suggesting a meeting between the Committee and the Commission to work out such a program. Strauss replied Dec. 11, denying that AEC's program was inadequate but agreeing to the proposed meeting.

Committee members met informally Dec. 18 with four AEC Commissioners (Strauss was in Paris attending the NATO meeting). In a search for common ground, a working paper was prepared by staff members and became the basis for further discussion and negotiation. Although Committee Democrats concede that some progress has been made, they also point out that Strauss, who has not participated in the discussions, has given no indication of abandoning his position that private industry can and will do the job of developing competitive economic power.

Status of Program

On Jan. 8 Strauss issued an optimistic statement citing atomic power accomplishments to date. He said: "We have already built and operated 23 reactors in the United States for the production of power, civilian and military... Another 44 are under construction and 21 are under development or in the planning stage. This total of 88 power reactors represents a program which, to our knowledge, is not approached by any other country, either in performance or planning."

Critics of Strauss accuse him of playing a "numbers game" to buttress his claims of progress. They point out that most of the power reactors in being are experimental, while most of those under construction are military propulsion units for submarines. For example, of the six reactors "designed for civilian power" which Strauss says came into operation in 1957, the only full-scale reactor was AEC's own 60,000-kw plant at Shippingport, Pa., built under the 1953 experimental program. Following is the current status of those projects involving substantial non-government funds.

First Round Proposal: Three proposals were submitted to AEC in response to the invitation of Jan. 10, 1955.

- Yankee Atomic Electric Co., formed by a group of New England utilities, offered to build a 134,000-kw plant at Rowe, Mass., by 1960. The proposal was approved, and ground has been broken. Costs of the completed plant were recently estimated at \$57 million, up from an original estimate of \$41 million.

- Power Reactor Development Co., representing Mid-western utilities, proposed building a 100,000-kw fast breeder reactor at Monroe, Mich., by 1960. Construction is proceeding under a contract binding AEC to buy back plutonium that will be produced in the reactor. AEC has yet to rule on charges filed by two unions that a fast-breeder reactor is unduly hazardous and should not be built in a thickly populated area.

- Consumers Public Power District proposed a 75,000-kw reactor at Hallam, Neb. This project has been delayed by financing problems. AEC is currently considering a contract for building the reactor portion of the plant. Completion date is 1962.

Second Round Proposal: In September 1955 AEC asked electric cooperatives and public power groups to bid on the construction of small atomic power plants. Seven proposals were received, but only four were accepted, one of which was dropped in 1957. The remaining three:

- Chugach Electric Assn. Inc. proposed a 10,000-kw plant at Anchorage, Alaska, to be completed in 1962. AEC has negotiated an \$8.2 million contract with Nuclear Development Corp. of America for "preliminary" research and development. Only when this work is completed will it be known whether construction is feasible.

- Rural Cooperative Power Assn. proposed a 22,000-kw plant at Elk River, Minn. AMF Atomics, originally picked to build the reactor, backed out last September when new estimates indicated higher costs. AEC is currently considering proposals by two other bidders, General Electric Co. and ACF Industries, Inc. No completion date is scheduled as yet.

- City of Piqua, Ohio, proposed a 12,500-kw reactor to be completed in 1961. Research and development work is proceeding, but AEC is still negotiating with the city over the terms of the contract.

Third Round Proposal: In January 1957 AEC asked for proposals to build some new types of reactors, and offered additional Government assistance to underwrite research and development costs. AEC has received five proposals, one of which was rejected in December. Those still under discussion are as follows:

- Northern States Power Co. proposed a 66,000-kw plant near Sioux City, S.D., to be completed in 1962. AEC has agreed to furnish research and development aid to the extent of \$6 million, and to waive an estimated \$1 million in fuel charges. Cost of the plant, estimated at \$21.6 million, will be borne by the company.

- East Central Nuclear Group (made up of Ohio Valley utilities) and Florida West Coast Nuclear Group jointly proposed a 50,000-kw reactor in Florida to be completed in 1963. The proposal calls for \$12.5 million in AEC assistance. Terms of the agreement were scheduled for review by the Joint Committee's Subcommittee on Legislation March 14.

- Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. and Westinghouse Electric Co. proposed a 70,000 to 150,000-kw reactor at a site to be selected. The proposal, which involves \$29.3 million in AEC assistance, was also scheduled for Congressional review March 14.

- Carolinas-Virginia Nuclear Power Associates, Inc. proposed a 17,000-kw reactor at Parr Shoals, S.C., to be completed in 1963. As yet, AEC has not accepted this proposal.

Privately Financed Reactors: Three projects have been undertaken by utilities without AEC financial aid. A 5,000-kw reactor at Pleasanton, Calif., built by General Electric as a pilot model for a larger one at Dresden, Ill., went into operation last October. The Dresden plant, a 180,000-kw reactor being built by GE for Commonwealth Edison Co., is scheduled for completion in 1960. So is a 275,000-kw plant under construction at Indian Point, N.Y., by Consolidated Edison Co. of New York. Final cost of this plant, originally placed at \$55 million, is currently estimated at \$90 million.

Outlook

At the opening of hearings before the Joint Committee Feb. 19, AEC Chairman Strauss produced a telegram from N.R. Sutherland, president of Pacific Gas & Electric Co., announcing his company's intention to build a 60,000-kw reactor in California without any financial aid from AEC. Committee Democrats recalled that a year earlier Strauss had produced a similar, though less detailed telegram from Sutherland.

Private utility spokesmen have generally opposed any greatly expanded AEC power development program, on economic grounds. Equipment manufacturers, on the other hand, have advanced a number of proposals for increasing Government financial participation, whether through construction subsidies, provision of research and development payments during operation of power reactors, or more liberal fuel arrangements, including a higher guaranteed price for plutonium purchased under the "buy back" program. Public power supporters, however, are generally opposed to any subsidy program, and would prefer to see the Government itself undertake construction and operation of full-scale power reactors.

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), who led the 1956 fight to expand AEC's power program, has introduced a bill (\$3000) authorizing \$1 billion for accelerated development of nuclear power reactors, nuclear rockets and thermonuclear reactors. Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), another Joint Committee member who co-sponsored the 1956 proposal, is holding off on endorsing Gore's bill this year, pending outcome of talks with AEC. If the Commissioners can agree on an expanded program -- and obtain approval of the Budget Bureau -- it is possible that the Democratic majority on the Joint Committee will be open to a compromise. This may call for an increase in AEC's fiscal 1959 budget request for the civilian power program, from \$124 million in the January budget to as much as \$200 million.

One project which Committee Democrats are especially anxious to accelerate is the natural uranium-gas cooled reactor, the type being rapidly developed by the British. Interest in this concept is based on the fact that it is fueled with natural uranium, which is in plentiful supply, rather than enriched uranium, employed in most U.S. reactor designs. An efficient natural uranium reactor is expected to find considerable favor in many small countries unwilling to base their power programs on fuel dependence on the U.S., Britain or Soviet Russia, the only countries now producing enriched uranium. AEC is scheduled to report to the Joint Committee by April 15 on the feasibility of this project.

DAIRY FIGHT STAKES

The current controversy in Congress over the scheduled reduction in dairy price supports (Weekly Report p. 328) has strong political importance. Here are some points to note:

● **SENATE** -- The seven leading dairy states, which, according to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, produced 52.6 percent of the Nation's dairy products, all have Senate races in 1958. Democrats defend a seat in Wisconsin, the leading state. Republicans defend seats in the next six -- New York, California, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Michigan and Ohio, in that order.

● **GOVERNORS** -- Those seven states all elect governors in 1958. Democrats now hold New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Michigan; Republicans, Wisconsin, California and Ohio. (For details on Senate and governors, see Weekly Report p. 67)

● **HOUSE** -- The chart in the next column lists the 43 leading dairy districts in the country. In each of them, the dollar value of dairy products sold in 1954 was over \$20 million. Together, they accounted for 45 percent of the national total.

In 1956, seven of the districts elected Democrats and 36, Republicans. Of the seven Democratic districts, two switched to the Democrats in 1956 -- California 11th and Missouri 7th -- and three switched to the Democrats in 1954 -- California 12th, Minnesota 9th and Wisconsin 9th.

Four of the Democratic districts and four of the Republican are statistically "doubtful," i.e., were won by less than 5 percent of the vote in 1956.

Democratic Doubtful -- California 11th, Minnesota 9th, Missouri 7th and Wisconsin 9th.

Republican Doubtful -- California 1st, Iowa 2nd, Maryland 6th and Michigan 7th.

In addition, there are four Republican districts where a percentage drop from 1956 to 1958 equal to that from 1952 to 1954 would defeat the Republican incumbent. They are: Minnesota 7th, Wisconsin 7th, Wisconsin 2nd, and Wisconsin 3rd.

State Roundup

CONNECTICUT -- Ex.-Gov. Chester Bowles (D) March 7 announced he was a candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. (Weekly Report p. 59)

NEW JERSEY -- Retiring Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R) March 9 endorsed Rep. Robert W. Kean (R) for the GOP nomination as Smith's successor.

NORTH DAKOTA -- Sen. William Langer (R) March 8 announced he would be a candidate for reelection.

PENNSYLVANIA -- The Republican steering committee March 5 endorsed Rep. Hugh Scott (R) as the candidate for the Senate and Arthur T. McGonigle, Reading pretzel manufacturer, as candidate for governor.

The Leading Dairy Districts

Forty-three Congressional Districts, each of which, according to CQ's analysis of figures from the 1954 Census of Agriculture, marketed more than \$20 million worth of dairy products that year.

HEADNOTES

Col. 1 -- District's rank in the Nation in 1954 dairy sales.
Col. 2, 3, 4 -- Winner's share of House vote. Note: † indicates winner from party opposite the incumbent's; a switched district.

X -- No major party opposition.

* -- Vacancy caused by death of Rep. Lawrence Smith (R). Percentages are those of Smith.

District	Rep.	Rank in Dairy Sales	Winner's Share of Vote		
			1956	1954	1952
CALIF. 14	Hagen D	37	63.0%	65.1%	51.0%
CALIF. 11	McFall D	15	53.1	52.6†	X†
CALIF. 12	Sisk D	21	73.0	53.8	X†
CALIF. 1	Scudder R	22	53.6	59.1	X
CALIF. 28	Utt R	39	64.5	66.2	63.0
IDAHO 2	Budge R	34	60.0	60.8	66.2
ILL. 16	Allen R	26	63.7	X	66.5
IOWA 3	Gross R	38	58.6	62.1	65.8
IOWA 2	Talle R	17	51.4	55.4	62.2
MD. 6	Hyde R	32	54.3	51.4	57.8
MICH. 8	Bentley R	43	64.1	62.7	66.6
MICH. 7	McIntosh R	23	53.7	52.8	60.3
MINN. 9	Knutson D	31	52.7	51.2	60.5†
MINN. 6	Marshall D	8	56.2	61.9	52.6
MINN. 7	Andersen R	35	55.9	52.6	62.6
MINN. 2	O'Hara R	13	63.8	57.9	67.7
MINN. 1	Quie R	10	61.5	60.9	69.4
MO. 7	Brown D	20	50.3	53.6†	61.7†
N.J. 7	Widnall R	29	70.7	62.2	68.3
N.Y. 37	Robison R	42	71.7	71.7	69.4
N.Y. 32	Kearney R	41	67.5	61.5	67.4
N.Y. 33	Kilburn R	7	72.7	68.1	69.0
N.Y. 43	Reed R	18	68.7	64.8	66.2
N.Y. 28	St. George R	19	62.2	64.9	65.6
N.Y. 36	Taber R	11	69.6	68.4	69.9
N.Y. 31	Taylor R	33	71.8	66.2	70.6
N.Y. 29	Wharton R	24	71.4	66.5	69.8
N.Y. 34	Williams R	16	57.5	59.3	58.8
N.D. A-L	Burdick R	27	62.6	71.7	78.4
N.D. A-L	Krueger R	27	62.0	62.4	X
PA. 17	Bush R	28	58.6	56.5	61.1
PA. 10	Carrigg R	36	55.8	50.5	53.6
PA. 9	Dague R	25	68.4	62.6	66.2
PA. 18	Simpson R	30	59.9	55.9	63.5
VT. A-L	Prouty R	3	67.1	61.4	71.8
WASH. 2	Westland R	40	56.0	52.4	54.2
WIS. 9	Johnson D	1	51.4	55.4	62.5†
WIS. 8	Byrnes R	6	64.7	62.0	73.6
WIS. 7	Laird R	4	61.9	59.1	72.3
WIS. 10	O'Konski R	14	64.6	59.7	67.4
WIS. 1	Vacancy *	12	57.1	54.4	59.4
WIS. 2	Tewes R	5	55.3	54.0	62.9
WIS. 6	Van Pelt R	9	67.2	62.5	71.7
WIS. 3	Withrow R	2	61.2	62.1	75.1

DOES BENSON HURT GOP IN MIDWEST?

How have Republican fortunes in Midwest farm districts been affected by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and the flexible price support policies he has recommended?

Republicans were defeated in 1956 in such Midwest farm strongholds as Iowa's 6th District, Kansas' 5th District, Missouri's 7th District and South Dakota's 1st District. In 1957, Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) showed surprising strength in rural areas as he won an upset victory in the Wisconsin special Senate election. And on Feb. 18 a Democrat came within 602 votes of winning a special House election in Minnesota's 1st District, long a Republican farm stronghold. (Weekly Report p. 217)

Alarmed by these developments, some 30 Midwest Republican Representatives met Feb. 20 and laid plans to force Benson out of office. Emissaries from the group told Benson and President Eisenhower that if the Secretary remains in office, 20 or 25 Midwest Republican Representatives will be defeated in 1958. They claimed Benson and his policies had become identified with low prices and low farm income. The President and Benson himself made it plain, however, he was remaining in office. (Weekly Report p. 245)

Moreover, Benson at his Feb. 27 news conference claimed that, even in purely political terms, it was better to back the Administration farm program than to oppose it. Referring, apparently, to a study made by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which backs flexible price supports, Benson said:

"I think the record will show in 1956 that those Congressmen who supported the Administration program actually gained in percentage vote over-all, compared with those who opposed the program, measured particularly in terms of those who voted to override the President's veto of the farm bill."

"1956 compared to what?" Benson was asked. "Compared to 1954. I think they gained, those who stood up for the Administration program."

CQ has made the study Benson suggested. This Fact Sheet presents the findings.

Ground Rules

KEY VOTE -- As Benson suggested, CQ has classified the Representatives on the basis of their vote on April 18, 1956 on House Roll Call 16 (1956 Almanac p. 96), whether to sustain or override the President's veto of HR 12. This bill would have restored mandatory, rigid, 90 percent of parity price supports for the basic farm commodities. A "yea" was a vote to pass the bill over the President's veto; thus, an anti-Administration vote. A "nay" was a vote to sustain the veto; thus, a pro-Administration vote.

DISTRICTS STUDIED -- CQ classifies any Congressional district where more than 5 percent of the workers are employed in agriculture as a "farm district."

(1957 Almanac p. 811) Benson March 4 suggested using a 25 percent base. CQ has done the study both ways, using its own 5 percent standard (which was also used in the Farm Bureau analysis) and the 25 percent standard suggested by Benson. The present survey was limited to the 12 Midwestern states and to Republican Representatives, since Benson's comments referred to the controversy within the GOP in that region.

DISTRICTS ELIMINATED -- CQ eliminated from this study eight districts where the Republican incumbent did not seek reelection in 1956, on the grounds that the new candidate's showing could not fairly be attributed to the vote of his predecessor. One of those eliminated was the Kansas 5th District, which switched Democratic in 1956 after Rep. Clifford Hope (R), long a foe of Benson's, retired. Others eliminated on this basis: Illinois 18th, Indiana 3d, Michigan 9th and 7th, Nebraska 2nd, Ohio 11th and Wisconsin 2nd. Also eliminated was Minnesota 2nd District, whose Representative was not recorded on the key vote.

BASIS OF COMPARISON -- Benson suggested comparing the 1956 and 1954 votes in these districts. CQ has done that, and has also compared the 1956 and 1952 votes. The 1956-1952 comparison brings in the added factor of the Presidential vote changes, which are not reflected in the 1956-1954 comparison.

The figures for all districts used in this study are given in the Table on p. 312.

Findings

FOR DISTRICTS WHERE MORE THAN 5 PERCENT OF THE WORKERS WERE EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE

1956-1954 Comparison -- Of 42 Republican Representatives who were PRO-ADMINISTRATION on farm policy, 29 gained strength in 1956, 11 lost strength and two districts cannot be compared. Only one of the 42 was defeated. The average net change was a gain of 1.1 percent.

Of 18 Republican Representatives who were ANTI-ADMINISTRATION on farm policy, four gained strength in 1956 and 14 lost strength. Two of the 18 were defeated. The average net change was a loss of 2.7 percent.

Conclusion: The pro-Administration Republicans, as a group, did better than the anti-Administration Republicans in this comparison.

1956-1952 Comparison -- Of 42 Republican Representatives who were PRO-ADMINISTRATION on farm policy, 10 gained strength in 1956, 30 lost strength and two cannot be compared. The average net change was a loss of 2.7 percent for the Representative; a gain of 0.3 percent for the President.

Of 18 Republican Representatives who were ANTI-ADMINISTRATION on farm policy, one gained strength, 15 lost strength and two cannot be compared. The average net change was a loss of 8.7 percent for the Representative; a loss of 5.1 percent for the President.

Conclusion: Even taking account of the change in the Presidential vote, the pro-Administration Republicans, as a group, did better than the anti-Administration Republicans in this comparison.

State-by-State: Comparing the votes for pro- and anti-Administration Republican Representatives within each state where the GOP delegation split on the key vote, these results are shown:

ILLINOIS -- The pro-Administration Republicans did better in the 1954-56 comparison; the anti-Administration Republicans did better in the 1952-56 comparison.

IOWA -- The pro-Administration Republicans did better in both comparisons.

KANSAS -- There was no discernible difference between the pro- and anti-Administration Republicans in either comparison.

MINNESOTA -- The anti-Administration Republican did better in both comparisons than the pro-Administration Republican.

NEBRASKA -- The anti-Administration Republican did better than the pro-Administration Republicans in both comparisons.

WISCONSIN -- The anti-Administration Republican did better than the pro-Administration Republicans in both comparisons.

FOR DISTRICTS WHERE MORE THAN
25 PERCENT OF THE WORKERS WERE
EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE
(indicated by a ● on the chart on p. 312)

1956-1954 Comparison -- Of seven Republican Representatives who were PRO-ADMINISTRATION on farm policy, two gained strength in 1956 and five lost strength. One of the seven was defeated. The average net change was a loss of 3.1 percent.

Of 16 Republican Representatives who were ANTI-ADMINISTRATION on farm policy, three gained strength in 1956 and 13 lost strength. Two of the 16 were defeated. The average net change was a loss of 3.0 percent.

Conclusion: The comparison slightly favors the pro-Administration Republicans, perhaps, but the difference between the two groups is small.

1956-1952 Comparison -- All seven Republican Representatives who were PRO-ADMINISTRATION on farm policy lost strength in 1956. The average net change was a loss of 11.3 percent for the Representative; a loss of 4.1 percent for the President.

Of the 16 Republican Representatives who were ANTI-ADMINISTRATION on farm policy, one gained strength in 1956, 13 lost strength and two cannot be compared. The average net change was a loss of 9.6 percent for the Representative; a loss of 5.7 percent for the President.

Conclusion: The anti-Administration Republicans, as a group, did better than the pro-Administration Republicans in this comparison.

State-by-State: The comparisons in Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin -- the four states where Republican Representatives of districts where more than

25 percent of the workers were in agriculture split on the key vote -- are the same as shown for those states above.

Summary and Conclusions

There is need for extreme caution in interpreting election results on the basis of a single vote by a Member of Congress. The roll-call on the President's veto of HR 12 was an important vote, but it was not the only major farm vote of 1956, nor was it necessarily the most indicative one. Two men -- Reps. A.L. Miller (R Neb.) and the late Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.) -- who are classified as pro-Administration on the basis of this one roll call, actually opposed flexible price supports on the two preceding test votes. (Roll Calls 13 and 14, 1956 Almanac p. 194) Miller was one of the Republicans who called on the President Feb. 27 and then urged Benson to resign.

Furthermore, there is no way of measuring how much this one vote affected the outcome of the election. Miller himself told CQ March 4 he believed his stand for the Administration on this roll call "didn't make a bit of difference" in his election. Rep. Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.) was an outspoken supporter of the Administration program. His vote dropped 15.1 percent from 1954 to 1956, but Harrison told CQ March 4 his policy stand was not to blame. "We had an awful drought in my district; I was on the Agriculture Committee and I couldn't make it rain; that was my problem." Asked if his views on farm policy were changed by his close election in 1956, he said, "No. Not at all."

On the other hand, Rep. Gardner R. Withrow (R Wis.), another Administration supporter in 1956, said his stand did not hurt him in the last election but it might be costly in 1958.

With these cautions in mind, some generalizations may be drawn:

1. The national Republican ticket, which scored big gains in Midwest farm areas in 1952, ran into trouble in 1956. The President received a smaller share of the vote in 1956 in 33 of the 60 districts in this study; where he gained, his gains generally were small. He lost strength in all but one of the 23 districts in this study where farmers were more than 25 percent of the working force. His losses were greatest, generally, in the districts where the Republican Representatives opposed his program, but the cause and effect relationship is not clear. Their opposition may have cut his vote; or the popular opposition to his program, reflected in his vote losses, may have caused the Representatives to oppose his farm program.

2. Similarly, the Republican Representatives lost strength from 1952 to 1956 in 49 of the 60 districts in this study, and in all but one of the 23 districts with more than 25 percent farmers.

3. In this generally gloomy situation, the pro-Administration Republicans fared better than the anti-Administration Republicans in almost all the area-wide comparisons. This is true whether one compares 1956 with 1954 or with 1952. The sole exception -- but an important one -- is the comparison that shows that in the districts with more than 25 percent farmers, the anti-Administration Republicans lost less ground from 1952 to 1956 than did the pro-Administration Republicans.

Anti-Administration Republicans From Midwest Farm Districts

Republicans from districts where more than 5 percent of the workers are employed in agriculture who voted to overrule the President's veto of HR 12 in 1956. (See ground rules, p. 310)

Headnotes

- District where more than 25 percent of the workers are employed in agriculture.

† Defeated in 1956.

District	Rep.	GOP House Percentage			Eisenhower Percentage	
		1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
Ill. 20•	Simpson	59.6%	62.9%	61.8%	60.7%	60.9%
Ill. 22	Springer	62.3	62.0	63.0	61.7	61.1
Iowa 6•	Dolliver†	49.9	60.3	68.7	56.3	65.3
Iowa 3•	Gross	58.6	62.1	65.8	60.5	66.4
Iowa 8•	Hoeven	60.1	63.8	X	62.3	68.8
Iowa 7•	Jensen	55.4	60.4	67.3	60.4	67.4
Iowa 4•	LeCompte	50.7	55.6	61.9	55.8	59.7
Iowa 2•	Talle	51.4	55.4	62.2	61.2	63.1
Kan. 1•	Avery	53.1	54.3	X	69.4	71.3
Kan. 3	George	55.0	55.4	59.5	62.5	64.5
Kan. 6•	Smith	51.1	53.3	62.5	69.9	76.4
Minn. 7•	Andersen	55.9	52.6	62.6	53.6	60.9
Neb. 1•	Weaver	67.0	58.6	72.0	66.4	71.6
N.D. AL•	Burdick	62.6	71.7	78.4	61.8	71.0
N.D. AL•	Krueger	62.0	62.4	X	61.8	71.0
S.D. 2•	Berry	55.9	62.7	69.0	61.4	70.3
S.D. 1•	Lovre†	47.6	58.0	68.5	57.5	69.0
Wis. 10•	O'Konski	64.6	59.7	67.4	56.3	57.6

When the comparison is narrowed to individual states, variations in the general pattern show up. In Iowa, the pro-Administration men did better; in Illinois and Kansas, it was a standoff; in Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin, the anti-Administration Republicans did better.

4. In the 1956 election, there was no insurance against losses or defeat for either pro- or anti-Administration Republicans. Two anti-Administration Republicans -- James I. Dolliver of Iowa and Harold O. Lovre of South Dakota -- and one pro-Administration Republican, Dewey Short of Missouri, were defeated. There were some heavy vote losses and a few small gains among men on both sides of the price support question.

Perhaps the lesson is that each district has its own opinion on this issue; perhaps the price support issue does not have the political importance often attributed to it; perhaps the farm district Congressmen are well-advised to "vote their consciences" on this issue, since the political considerations are by no means clear cut.

At any rate, there is no clear-cut evidence whether Benson's resignation would help or hurt Republican chances, even in the Midwest. And in 1958, Republicans will be defending almost as many farm district seats outside the Midwest -- 59 -- as in the Midwest -- 66.

Pro-Administration Republicans From Midwest Farm Districts

Republicans from districts where more than 5 percent of the workers are employed in agriculture, who voted to sustain the President's veto of HR 12 in 1956. (See ground rules p. 310)

Headnotes

- District where more than 25 percent of the workers are employed in agriculture.

† Defeated in 1956. ‡ Deceased.

District	Rep.	GOP House Percentage			Eisenhower Percentage	
		1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
Ill. 16	Allen	63.7%	X	66.5%	68.1%	66.3%
Ill. 17	Arends	64.9	65.0%	63.6	67.0	64.8
Ill. 19	Chiperfield	55.8	56.5	60.8	59.9	61.2
Ill. 15	Mason	64.6	62.8	63.6	67.7	62.5
Ill. 23•	Vursell	52.6	52.9	58.1	59.5	59.1
Ind. 4	Adair	63.5	59.8	63.7	68.1	64.9
Ind. 5	Beamer	56.4	53.1	56.9	60.2	57.5
Ind. 7	Bray	57.2	55.4	56.1	58.9	56.6
Ind. 2	Halleck	62.2	59.8	59.3	68.4	67.3
Ind. 6	Harden	55.0	52.5	55.7	59.0	58.5
Ind. 10	Harvey	56.3	55.9	59.9	59.8	60.4
Ind. 9	Wilson	53.4	51.7	56.4	59.2	58.5
Iowa 5	Cunningham	51.1	55.6	58.8	56.3	58.7
Iowa 1	Schwengel	58.0	57.0	62.8	60.3	63.5
Kan. 4	Rees	53.8	56.2	59.4	65.2	71.5
Kan. 2	Scrivner	54.9	54.7	57.3	60.9	61.3
Mich. 12	Bennett	56.3	55.9	58.2	55.6	53.8
Mich. 8	Bentley	64.1	62.7	66.6	67.3	69.3
Mich. 10	Cederberg	65.6	61.4	67.5	69.2	69.4
Mich. 5	Ford	67.1	63.3	66.3	67.9	64.9
Mich. 4	Hoffman	62.0	62.3	66.6	69.2	68.5
Mich. 3	Johansen	63.8	59.4	62.0	67.9	67.5
Mich. 11	Knox	56.1	54.9	59.3	63.5	63.3
Mich. 2	Meador	63.1	59.8	63.4	66.8	66.7
Minn. 1•	Andresen ‡	61.5	60.9	69.4	62.2	65.9
Mo. 7•	Short †	49.7	53.6	61.7	61.1	64.9
Neb. 3•	Harrison	50.1	65.2	71.9	67.7	73.3
Neb. 4•	Miller	65.7	70.4	73.3	68.0	73.9
Ohio 13	Baumhart	70.7	59.1	58.8	65.6	62.8
Ohio 8	Betts	63.5	63.0	68.7	70.1	68.5
Ohio 16	Bow	55.2	58.3	54.4	64.0	58.3
Ohio 7	Brown	66.0	62.2	X	65.9	62.6
Ohio 5	Clevenger	62.3	59.5	63.2	70.0	68.2
Ohio 15	Henderson	60.5	54.0	35.7	67.8	62.3
Ohio 10	Jenkins	X	61.7	64.0	64.9	60.6
Ohio 4	McCulloch	68.8	67.6	68.3	68.5	64.9
Ohio 17	McGregor	66.5	64.6	68.2	68.7	65.9
Wis. 8	Byrnes	64.7	62.0	73.6	69.4	68.2
Wis. 7•	Laird	61.9	59.1	72.3	66.6	67.5
Wis. 1	Smith ‡	57.1	54.4	59.4	63.1	59.6
Wis. 6	Van Pelt	67.2	62.5	71.7	69.4	68.4
Wis. 3•	Withrow	61.2	62.1	75.1	60.0	68.9

AFL-CIO ECONOMIC RALLY

The AFL-CIO March 11-13 held a "put America back to work" conference in the Sheraton Park Hotel. Excerpts from principal speeches:

● **AFL-CIO PRESIDENT GEORGE MEANY** -- March 11 said: "We have reached the point -- the danger point -- where unemployment is now feeding on itself.... The Administration is to blame because it has done too little until it's almost too late, because it has sought to hide the truth behind a face of political cheerfulness. But the people on Capitol Hill must share the blame too. There is no excuse for the delay in the Congress." He said the Democratic anti-recession program "does not meet what I consider the first need -- putting cash into the pockets of people so that they can spend it without delay." He called the Federal Reserve Board's raising of the discount rate and Congressional budget cutting in 1957 "fatal actions." Meany recommended increasing the personal income tax exemption from \$600 to \$700; passage of the Kennedy-McCarthy bill (S 3244, HR 10570) to increase unemployment compensation; increased defense spending; public works program with emphasis on house and school construction; raising the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour. He said the recession troubles "will not have diminished unless unemployment is down by at least 200,000 by a month from today."

● **SECRETARY OF LABOR JAMES P. MITCHELL** -- March 11 quoted President Eisenhower, in declining Meany's invitation to attend the conference, as promising: "I assure you that I shall continue to take, or propose to the Congress, such steps as can contribute effectively to the health of the economy and the welfare of our people." Mitchell said "we are determined to take whatever action is necessary to help them (unemployed) -- including, when necessary, a substantial cut in business and personal taxes.... Any program that is to relieve unemployment effectively must be started and completed in a reasonably short time.... Each of the programs the Government has undertaken, and each of the proposals it hopes Congress will act upon without delay, grows from a specific need. In total, they are designed to do three things: deliver immediate and specific help to unemployed people in those areas of the economy that have been declining, strengthen our national defense, and at the same time provide general stimulation to the entire economy." He said "a major and substantial cut in personal and business taxes...is being fully considered. It is ready for immediate use as an additional stimulus to the economy and it will be used if necessary. Certainly this is the next big step, and is far preferable to massive new public works spending because it puts money in the hands of consumers and investors."

● **UAW PRESIDENT WALTER REUTHER** -- March 12 said if the recession gets worse, the Government should stop taking income taxes out of paychecks for 90 days. He said the measures mentioned by Meany should be tried first. "The recession is serious and will become more serious unless prompt measures are taken. It will not solve itself. There are no positive forces at work."

Mail Report

A CQ spot check of mail received in Congressional offices during the week indicated the recession was the issue of most concern to constituents. Several Senators and Representatives have received mail urging Congress to cut down on foreign aid and use the money instead to bolster the domestic economy. Heavy mail also was reported on social security, humane slaughter and billboard advertising legislation. Much of the social security mail was from elderly people urging a liberalization of their payments; letters were reported overwhelmingly in favor of humane slaughter legislation and against bills to allow billboard ads along interstate highways.

FOREIGN POLICY GROUP DISBANDS

The Committee on Foreign Policy Legislation, headed by Dr. Marshall Knappen, March 10 announced to members that it was going to disband because "the responses to our promotional efforts do not appear to justify our operations." Dr. Knappen March 11 told CQ he himself still was convinced that an organization was needed to serve as a citizens' watchdog over foreign policy, but that he was returning the money contributed to his committee. He said he would try to find a better vehicle to carry out the committee's principles. The committee backed long-range foreign aid, the 1957 Civil Rights Act "because of the world-wide importance of the race problem," U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and increased pensions for Foreign Service officers. Knappen, a Rhodes Scholar, resigned as political science professor at the University of Michigan to set up the committee in 1957 "because I thought it was vital to establish a constituency for the State Department." He envisioned grass roots membership as opposed to other foreign policy committees which concentrate on recruiting business, professional and political leaders. The committee collected about \$2,000, but Knappen estimated it needed \$30,000 a year to do the job.

ENDORSES SPORTS ANTITRUST BILL

The National Football League Players Assn. March 10 endorsed a bill (HR 10378) to extend antitrust jurisdiction to include professional sports. The bill, sponsored by Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, would legalize agreements to equalize playing strengths, divide playing areas and preserve honesty. Creighton E. Miller, association counsel, said the players believed HR 10378 would allow them to continue the draft and to decide on television, radio and territorial restrictions. The Commissioner of Baseball, American and National Leagues and National Assn. of Professional Baseball Leagues opposed the bill.

Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-four registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between March 3-10.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military & Veterans and Professional.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Discount Co. of Georgia, Charlotte, N.C.

Registrants -- SEYMOUR S. MINTZ, WILLIAM T. PLUMB JR., ROBERT K. EIFLER AND RICHARD A. MULLENS, lawyers (firm of Hogan & Hartson) 810 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/5/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Revision of Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Previous Registrations -- Mintz, Plumb and Eifler registered for John H. Davis, Harriett O. Davis, Harry H. Cloutier, Elinor S. Cloutier, Estate of Henri H. Cloutier, Harry H. Cloutier, individual stockholders' corporation, and Hughes Tool Co. (1954 Almanac p. 684, 700); Mintz, Plumb, Eifler and Mullens registered for Hughes Tool Co. (1955 Almanac p. 689); Mintz registered for Republic Steel Corp. (1955 Almanac p. 694) and Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp. (1957 Almanac p. 755).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Aris Gloves Inc., 9 E. 38th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES, law firm, 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/5/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "bills providing for payment of American claims, such as our client's, for confiscation of its properties and investments by Nazi Germany during World War II and by Communist Czechoslovakia after World War II."

Expenses -- \$500 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Chance Vought Aircraft Inc., Dallas, Texas.

Registrant -- EDWARD L. WILSON JR., 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/7/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "legislation and appropriations for adequate national defense, especially in the area of aviation and guided missiles." Against HR 8002, a bill to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations.

Compensation -- \$1,000 monthly.

Expenses -- \$15 weekly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Encyclopedia Britannica Films Inc., Wilmette, Ill.

Registrant -- PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON, law firm, 575 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation dealing with the use of audio-visual materials in education."

Previous Registrations -- Law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison registered for Howard F. Knipp, American Fidelity & Casualty Co. (1953 Almanac p. 582, 607); Blue Cross Commission, Estate of Mary Clark de Brabant and Katherine C. Williams, The Sixty Trust, Field Enterprises (Educational Division), Field Foundation Inc., Fifty Broadway Building Inc., S. Gumbel

Realty & Security Co. Inc. (1954 Almanac p. 680, 683, 684, 692, 701); S. Gumbel Realty & Security Co. Inc., National Committee for Insurance Taxation (1955 Almanac p. 688, 691); American Heritage Publishing Co., N.R. Caine & Co. (1956 Almanac p. 667, 686); Ampex Corp., American Textbook Publishers Institute (1957 Almanac p. 742).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS' COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/4/58.

Legislative Interest -- "The Federal income taxation of mutual savings banks." Against HR 8737, a bill to equalize taxation and provide revenue; in favor of sections 591 and 593 of the Internal Revenue Code.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Boating Assn., 1521 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Registrant -- STRASSER, SPEIGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK, law firm, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/6/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation of interest to owners and users of boats."

Previous Registrations -- Stein-Hall & Co. (1956 Almanac p. 678 and below); Ben Blumenthal (1957 Almanac p. 762).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL INDEPENDENT DAIRIES ASSN., 1627 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the dairy industry."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrant -- J.A. SCHWAB, 1223 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/4/58.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Rolled Zinc Emergency Tariff Committee, Room 1018, 1028 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JAMES E. MACK, lawyer, Room 1018, 1028 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "an increase in the import protection on rolled zinc products."

Compensation -- \$1,000 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- National Home & Property Owners (1946 Almanac p. 760); National Confectioners' Assn. of the U.S. Inc. (1949 Almanac p. 845).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute, 250 E. 43rd St., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, FRIENDLY & BALL, law firm, 224 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/5/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation concerning the importation and exportation of small arms."

Previous Registrations -- Comite Franc Dollar (1952 Almanac p. 444); National Cuban Sugar Mills Owners Assn., Cuban Sugar Cane Growers Assn. (1955 Almanac p. 701, 702); Papermakers' Felt Assn. (1957 Almanac p. 753).

2. Registrant -- ROBERT C. BARNARD, lawyer (firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball), 224 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/5/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as firm.

Previous Registrations -- Stapleton Lumber & Piling Co. (1948 Almanac p. 426); Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela (1953 Almanac p. 605); Comite Franc Dollar

(1952 Almanac p. 444) (both as member of law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball); registered for Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball (1955 Almanac p. 701, 702; 1957 Almanac p. 753).

3. Registrant -- JAMES W. LAMBERTON, lawyer (firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball), 224 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/5/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as firm.

Previous Registrations -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball (1955 Almanac p. 701, 702; 1957 Almanac, p. 753).

4. Registrant -- JOHN H. SHARON, lawyer (firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball), 224 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/5/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as firm.

Previous Registrations -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball (1955 Almanac p. 701, 702; 1957 Almanac p. 753).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Standard Oil of California, 225 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- WARREN LAWRENCE, 225 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif. Filed 3/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting my employer."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Stein-Hall & Co., 285 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK, law firm, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- HR 9910 to amend paragraph 763 of Tariff Act to place guar seed on the free list.

Previous Registration -- See under National Boating Assn. above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Textile Fibers Institute, National Assn. of Waste Material Dealers Inc., 271 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES, law firm, 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/5/58.

Legislative Interest -- "The Textile Fibers Institute is opposed to any provisions of law which would require labeling stigmatization of its members' textile products."

Previous Registration -- See under Aris Gloves Inc. above.

Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy Inc., 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- LYNN R. EDMISTER, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/4/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to foreign economic policy, such as authorizing U.S. joining OTC and any bills affecting tariffs and import quotas."

Compensation -- \$50 daily.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Consumer Organizations Inc., 9424 Dayton Way, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Registrant -- JOSEPH L. NELLIS, lawyer, 908 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/4/58.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 10527, an act to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, and any comparable legislation introduced in the Senate relating to minimum resale prices for goods moving in interstate commerce."

Compensation -- \$250 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Midwest Conference on Truck Reciprocity (1954 Almanac p. 686); National Automobile Transporters Assn. (1956 Almanac p. 676).

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., 2000 Florida Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- KERMIT OVERBY, 2000 Florida Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/6/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the rural electrification program provided for under the REA Act of 1936 as amended including REA administrative and loan funds for rural electrification and for rural telephones and legislation furthering the construction of multi-purpose dams, transmission and related facilities to provide Federal hydro-power to rural electric load centers; proposed legislation providing for surveys and development of water resources."

2. Registrant -- PAUL NELSON, 2000 Florida Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/6/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Overby above.

Farm Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Assn., Kinne Road, East Syracuse, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOHN C. YORK, executive secretary, Kinne Road, East Syracuse, N.Y. Filed 3/7/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "bills providing for preservation or increase of present dairy support prices."

Expenses -- \$500 yearly.

Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Federation of Independent Oil Unions, P.O. Box 1449, Ponca City, Okla.

Registrant -- JOEL D. BLACKMON, lawyer, 1028 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Labor-management relations, social security and all other legislation affecting independent labor unions."

Compensation -- \$1,800 yearly.

Expenses -- \$300 yearly.

Previous Registration -- Confederated Unions of America (Weekly Report p. 283).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE OF BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 3/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting labor unions -- particularly legislation pertaining to building and construction trades and industry."

Previous Registration -- Organization registered (1957 Almanac p. 767).

2. Registrant -- LESTER ASHER, lawyer, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 3/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in legislation and legislative acts pertaining to labor unions and affecting labor or employment; Labor-Management Relations Act, Wage and Hour Law, Walsh-Healy Act, Davis-Bacon Act."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1957 Almanac p. 767).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ESTHER PETERSON, Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/6/58.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislation affecting interested affiliated unions, members and the general public."

Compensation and Expenses -- \$346.15 bi-weekly.

PRESIDENT REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES UNDER MIDDLE EAST RESOLUTION

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's March 5 report to Congress on activities under the Middle East Resolution in the second half of 1957 (1957 Almanac p. 573):

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am transmitting herewith the second report to the Congress covering activities through December 31, 1957, in furtherance of the purposes of the Joint Resolution to Promote Peace and Stability in the Middle East. This report supplements the first one forwarded to the Congress on July 31, 1957 concerning activities through June 30, 1957.

The resolution continues to be an important element in United States foreign policy relating to the Middle East. Communist opposition to it is clearly revealed by the fact that over the past six months Communist propaganda and its adherents in the Middle East have intensified their efforts to distort the purposes of the resolution and to depreciate the contribution it has made to the creation of more stable conditions in this important part of the world. I am convinced that we must continue to devote major attention in our Middle East policy to assisting the states of the area, on a cooperative basis, in maintaining their independence and integrity. The resolution forcefully embodies the purpose of promoting these means of achieving international peace and stability in the Middle East.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE
March 5, 1958.

THE SECOND REPORT TO THE CONGRESS COVERING
ACTIVITIES THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1957, IN
FURTHERANCE OF THE PURPOSES OF THE
JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROMOTE PEACE AND
STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

PROGRESS IN FURTHERANCE OF THE RESOLUTION

July 1, 1957 - December 31, 1957

The policy embodied in Joint Resolution 117 to Promote Peace and Stability in the Middle East, approved by the President on March 9, 1957, continues to be a cornerstone of United States foreign policy in this vital area. The resolution proclaims the intention of the United States to assist nations in the general area of the Middle East to maintain their independence. Its continuing, central purpose is to leave no possibility of miscalculation in the minds of potential Communist or Communist-controlled aggressors as to the results of aggressive action on their part.

In the 15 countries of the Middle East which Ambassador Richards and his delegation visited in March and April of 1957, and where the Ambassador expounded the principles and motives of the policy and answered many probing questions, a broader understanding of, and a greater confidence in, the aims and purposes of the United States has been achieved. The commitments for assistance made by Ambassador Richards reinforced the internal strength of the nations which welcomed our assistance. The determination of the United States, explicit in the resolution, that it is prepared to use armed forces, if requested, to render assistance in the event of armed Communist aggression in the Middle East, has been particularly heartening to the nations which have joined together in the Baghdad Pact. It has unquestionably contributed to the steadfastness with which they, and other states of the Near East, resisted the campaign of intimidation and disruption conducted by the Soviet Union and its agents.

The full force of the Communist propaganda apparatus has been brought to bear throughout the Middle East in an attempt to portray the resolution as an effort by the United States to extend its domination over the area, to split the Arab world, and to reinstate a form of colonialism. Misunderstandings concerning the

specific purposes of the resolution, and of United States policy in general, have been created affecting the attitudes of even non-Communist elements. The recent Afro-Asian Conference in Cairo, where the Communists played such a major role, asserted, in a resolution on "Imperialism", that "both the Baghdad Pact and the Eisenhower Doctrine interfere with the independence of the Arab countries, infringe on their sovereignty, and endanger their security." This propaganda assault has been coupled with a more tangible campaign on the part of the Soviet Union and its satellites to penetrate and expand their influence in the area through economic and military assistance. By seeking to create the impression, through initially generous offers, that Soviet aid is free from all conditions and political "strings", the Soviet bloc has attempted to discredit the constructive efforts of the United States and other free nations and to pose as the disinterested partisan of the legitimate economic and political aspirations of the countries of the Middle East.

The task of those in the Middle East who courageously strive to preserve their freedom, independence and security in the face of these Soviet activities is not an easy one. The political, social, and economic needs and problems of the area are manifold and complex. The new nations of the Middle East are sensitive to the echoes of past colonial relationships. By the exercise of diplomatic skill, by patient and persistent efforts to reach understanding on the common objective, and by imaginative and vigorous action through our assistance programs, we can hope, with the continuing support of the Congress, to achieve the resolution's goal of promoting peace and stability in the Middle East.

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE EXTENDED
IN FURTHERANCE OF THE RESOLUTION

The joint resolution authorized the President to cooperate in programs of economic and military assistance with any nation or group of nations in the general area of the Middle East desiring such aid to develop the strength necessary to preserve their integrity and national independence. Section 3 of the resolution contained special authorization to utilize not to exceed \$200 million from funds previously appropriated to carry out the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, in furtherance of the purposes of the resolution. Section 3 of the resolution was particularly useful to Ambassador Richards in initiating action in behalf of those countries desiring assistance, and enabled effective use to be made of appropriated funds. During the six months ending December 31, 1957 the regular authorities of the Mutual Security Act, and funds appropriated pursuant thereto, were used to implement further the general purposes of Sections 1 and 2 of the resolution.

1. Economic Assistance. A total of \$123 million of funds available under the Mutual Security Act for the fiscal year of 1957 was committed for non-military aid programs in implementation of the joint resolution. Of this amount, \$67.9 million was committed by Ambassador Richards, \$23.4 being obligated under the special authority of Section 3, and \$44.5 under the regular authority of the Mutual Security Act. In addition, economic assistance in the amount of \$55.1 was obligated by ICA for Middle East programs not arranged by Ambassador Richards but which required the authority of Section 3. If this special authority had not been available, most of these Middle East programs could not have been initiated. The details of these various commitments have previously been reported to the appropriate committees of the Congress.

During the six months ending December 31, 1957 prompt and positive action was taken to carry out all commitments for economic assistance made under the resolution. Materials have already been delivered or are in process of delivery; and new projects have been undertaken or existing ones advanced.

2. **Military Assistance.** Although there was a marked intensification of the Soviet Communist effort, during the second half of 1957, to penetrate and subvert states of the Middle East, it was not necessary to invoke the final provision of Section 2 of the resolution. This enables the United States, upon determination by the President of the necessity thereof, to render armed assistance to any nation requesting it in the defense of its independence and integrity against aggression from any country controlled by international communism. The existence of this provision undoubtedly constituted a strong deterrent to overt Communist aggression.

In addition to the broad psychological reassurance imparted by the resolution, the expeditious and tangible fulfillment of the special military assistance commitments totalling \$51.1 million made by Ambassador Richards contributed not only to the material ability, but to the determination of the nations of the Middle East to resist both internal subversion and external aggression. During the period of July 1, 1957 to December 31, 1957, virtually all of the items of equipment represented by these commitments, with the exception of some long lead-time items and certain material being provided under off-shore procurement, were delivered, and have already been integrated into the armed forces of the recipient countries. The authority of Section 2 of the resolution made rapid military aid of this kind feasible, while the underlying sense of purpose and urgency conveyed by the promulgation of the resolution as a whole lent renewed impetus to the current FY 1958 Military Assistance Program. Indeed, in certain urgent cases it resulted in a considerable acceleration of this program. The decisive role played by the joint resolution in strengthening the nations of the Middle East, through the provision of special and selective military assistance, to resist the insidious and ever-present

threat of international communism was of crucial importance during the past year.

ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 4 OF THE RESOLUTION

Section 4 of the resolution enjoins the President to continue to furnish facilities and military assistance to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East with a view to maintaining the peace in that region. This assistance has been rendered. The value of the supplies and equipment made available to the force by the United States on a reimbursable basis through 1957 has totaled approximately \$4.5 million. These were financed with funds appropriated to the Department of Defense. Early in 1957 the United States contributed, as its share of the UNEF assessment of \$10 million, some \$3.3 million. This was provided out of funds appropriated to the Department of State for contributions to International Organizations. The United States has also indicated its willingness to contribute on a matching basis one half of the \$6.5 million of the UNEF's 1957 costs for which the General Assembly had requested contributions, using funds under Section 401(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. Of this sum, the United States has paid \$920,850 to match contributions received from other members of the United Nations. In response to an urgent request from the Secretary General of the United Nations for special assistance to meet the deficit incurred for UNEF's 1957 costs, the United States had made a special contribution of \$12 million, using \$2.25 million of funds under Section 401(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and \$9.75 million of funds under Section 400(a) of the same act.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S LETTER ON ANTI-RECESSION PROGRAMS

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's March 8 letter to Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) and House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) outlining Administration anti-recession proposals:

Dear Bill:

Dear Joe:

In recent press conferences I have stressed the point that in the current economic situation, certain kinds of governmental measures, including the acceleration of planned and needed public improvements, can be helpful in promoting increased growth of the economy.

I have also stressed this point: The course of our huge, complex economy mainly depends upon what individual citizens do -- upon their creativity, their productivity, their initiative and enterprise, and the millions of economic decisions which they freely make each day. The proper relation of Government to the growth and vigor of such an economy must necessarily be to stimulate private production and employment, not to substitute public spending for private spending, nor to extend public domination over private activity.

I am concerned over the sudden upsurge of pump-priming schemes, such as the setting up of huge Federal bureaucracies of the PWA or WPA type. That kind of talk evidences lack of faith in the inherent vitality of our free economy and in the American as an individual. Schemes of that kind reflect the fallacy that economic progress is generated not by citizens wisely managing their own resources, but by the wholesale distribution of the people's money in dubious activities under Federal direction. Unsound programs of that kind would do great damage to America rather than contribute to our economic strength.

My Feb. 12 economic statement emphasized a number of important considerations:

First, that current economic developments, including increased unemployment with its severe hardships for those individuals temporarily out of work, are of deep concern to us all;

Second, that the basic factors making for economic growth remain strong, justifying expectations of early economic improvement;

Third, that numerous governmental policies and programs already underway and projected will help achieve an early resumption of economic growth; and,

Fourth, that should additional governmental measures be needed, they will be taken by the Executive Branch or proposed to the Congress.

In that statement I cited a number of governmental activities currently aiding the economy. These include measures by the Federal Reserve authorities to ease credit, various steps to stimulate home-building, a \$600 million increase in Federal aid highway expenditures next fiscal year, sharply increased activity under the urban renewal program, and a more than \$5 billion increase in defense procurement and construction during the first six months of this calendar year over the preceding six months.

A number of Administration recommendations for new legislation which could be of great help in stimulating the economy are already pending before the Congress. Again I urge the Congress to act promptly on such measures as (a) authority for additional insurance of FHA mortgages of \$3 billion per year for the next five fiscal years; (b) adjustment of those statutory interest rates which stifle private investment; (c) special assistance to areas of high and persistent unemployment; (d) tax relief for small business; (e) removal of the statutory limit on the life of the Small Business Administration and provision of new authority for loans to small business; (f) a \$2 billion increase in the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank; and (g) a \$2 billion 3-to-5 year program to modernize post office buildings and equipment.

Since my Feb. 12 statement the Administration has been developing additional orderly accelerations of programs that are genuinely needed in the public interest, have long been planned, and are already approved. I cite here some of the additional actions I have directed since Feb. 12:

- 1. The director of the Bureau of the Budget, on my instruction, has directed the executive departments and agencies to accelerate where practicable the construction of projects for which appropriated funds are available. Acceleration of civil projects alone, many of which are already in planning and engineering stages, will result in the expenditure of nearly \$200 million several months earlier than previously planned. This earlier expenditure will step up such construction programs as Corps of Engineer civil works, the improvement of roads and facilities in national parks, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs' road building and maintenance activities.

- 2. Additionally, certain water resource projects have been accelerated in the present fiscal year and the affected departments are submitting such amendments to the budget as are needed to continue this higher construction rate in 1959. Amendments, to be transmitted to the Congress next week, will involve increased appropriation requests as follows:

	(in millions)
Department of Interior	
Bureau of Reclamation	\$ 46
Department of the Army	
Corps of Engineers, rivers and harbors and flood control	125
Department of Agriculture	
(watershed protection and flood prevention projects)	15
TOTAL	\$186

In addition, an amendment to the Department of the Interior budget will be presented to the Congress to allow an early start on small reclamation projects which were authorized by the 1956 Small Projects Act.

● 3. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has just released an additional \$200 million to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. These funds will be used by the Federal National Mortgage Association to stimulate construction of homes for citizens of modest means and to complement other authorized programs. They will provide additional employment throughout the country. Should experience establish a need for more of these funds, they will be requested of the Congress.

● 4. In the next few days the Administration will ask the Congress to amend the highway act to suspend certain expenditure limitations for three years. If enacted this amendment will permit apportionments to the states of an additional \$2.2 billion of Federal funds, all of which will be placed under contract during the calendar years 1958-1961. Adoption of this amendment will permit the apportionment during each of these years of a total of \$2.2 billion of Federal funds for interstate highway construction alone.

● 5. The military departments, on my instructions, have in recent days acted to award more procurement contracts in labor surplus areas, with first priority to small business concerns in such areas. A new clause is being inserted in future contracts urging prime contractors to give preference to qualified subcontractors in labor surplus areas to the full extent permissible under existing law. The services also are reexamining their procurements to assure that the maximum number of contracts are available to small business generally as well as to labor surplus areas.

● 6. The Veterans Administration has acted to make private funds more readily available to veterans for acquiring home ownership under the GI loan guarantee program, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has launched a program to increase the availability of funds for investment in home mortgages in areas that in recent months have experienced a shortage of such funds.

● 7. I deeply believe that we must move promptly to meet the needs of those wage earners who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits under state laws and have not yet found employment. I have requested the Secretary of Labor to present to me next week a proposal which, without intruding on present state obligations and prerogatives, would extend for a brief period the duration of benefits for these unemployed workers. This would enable eligible unemployed individuals to receive weekly benefits for a longer period than is now permitted under state laws and thus enable them to continue to seek jobs with a greater measure of security. I shall shortly place such a proposal before the Congress.

Finally, it should be understood that other programs and measures are under study and, as circumstances may require, will be administratively set in motion or proposed to the Congress.

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

ATOMIC PLANE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's March 5 letter to Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) in reply to Price's Oct. 24, 1957, appeal for accelerated construction of a nuclear plane:

Dear Mr. Price:

I have understood that since you wrote to me respecting a nuclear-powered aircraft, you have kept abreast of Executive Branch deliberations on this subject through consultations with my staff and with officials of the Defense Department and Atomic Energy Commission. I can now give you my decision on this program.

You mentioned two overriding objectives: First, earliest possible achievement of an operational military aircraft; second, making sure that America is the first nation to produce a nuclear-powered aircraft, regardless of its utility, because of the possible world-wide significance of such an accomplishment.

I find no fault with either of these objectives, but unfortunately in present circumstances, they meet head on. If striving to be first were our shortest road to an operational military aircraft, we long ago would have pursued that course. But at the present state of the art, such an effort would divert extremely scarce talent from attacking fundamental problems that must be solved before a militarily important aircraft can be produced.

My conviction is that our need for the development of the high-priority military aircraft overrides the first nuclear flight objective. Accordingly, I have decided that we should continue to go forward as rapidly as we effectively can with our development program, which at this stage places major emphasis on materials and reactor research, rather than to rush development of a first nuclear-flight aircraft which would have little or no practical utility and would delay achievement of an effective military aircraft. We will continue, of course, to watch the developments in this field very closely and will capitalize to the greatest possible extent on such programs as are achieved.

You also stressed the need for well-defined future objectives and completion target dates. The development of a nuclear-propelled aircraft capable of military missions has always been the prime goal of this program. This objective is clearly understood by all engaged on the project. Because the program requires development of new materials and techniques beyond the present state of knowledge, the specifying of dates for completion of these endeavors must be somewhat arbitrary and therefore may be unrealistic.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

STAINLESS STEEL FLATWARE -- ESCAPE CLAUSE

President Eisenhower March 7 sent the following letters to Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), Chairmen of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, and to Chairman Edgar B. Brossard of the U.S. Tariff Commission. In the letters the President explained his reasons for deciding against immediate "escape clause" action under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program to protect domestic producers of stainless steel table flatware against Japanese imports.

LETTER TO BYRD, MILLS

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, the United States Tariff Commission reported to me on January 10, 1957 its finding that the domestic producers of stainless steel table flatware were experiencing serious injury as a result of increased imports. I have carefully studied the facts of this case, and I have had the benefit of the advice of the Trade Policy Committee and various departments and agencies of the Executive Branch.

Although entirely satisfactory information is not available, especially for the year 1957, the Tariff Commission's report demonstrates a striking upward trend in imports with important consequences for domestic producers. Bearing on this situation, however, are two significant developments that the Commission has not had an opportunity to appraise fully. Japan, which accounted for more than ninety per cent of our imports in 1956, has limited its flatware exports to the United States. The first action in this regard set a limit of 5.9 million dozen for the year beginning last October first. The Government of Japan has now informed this Government that it has decided to limit Japanese shipments to the United States to 5.5 million dozen for the current calendar year.

These developments signify an important reduction in the volume of imports and thus hold considerable promise of relieving the situation of domestic producers. Because of this, I have concluded, after a thorough examination of the facts of this case, that a full evaluation of these developments is required and that action at this time on the Commission's recommendations is inadvisable. In order that the necessary evaluation might be as precise as possible, I have asked the Secretary of Commerce to see that appropriate information on flatware imports is officially collected and tabulated.

I am, moreover, requesting the Tariff Commission to keep this matter under review and to report to me as soon as practicable after December thirty-first with particular reference to the experience of the domestic industry in 1958 during which the Japanese limitation on exports to the United States will have been in effect. In the event that unusual circumstances require, I shall call upon the Commission for a report at an earlier date.

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

LETTER TO BROSSARD

Dear Mr. Chairman:

For the reasons set forth in the enclosed copy of my letter of today to the Chairmen of the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees, I have concluded that action at this time is inadvisable on the Tariff Commission's recommendation of January 10, 1958 concerning stainless steel table flatware.

I request the Commission, however, to keep this matter under review and to report to me as soon as practicable after December thirty-first with particular reference to the experience of the domestic industry in 1958 during which the Japanese limitations on exports to the United States will have been in effect. In the event that unusual circumstances require, I shall call upon the Commission for a report on an earlier date.

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's March 11 message to the Eastern Regional Conference of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety in Atlantic City, N.J.:

First, I want to express my personal appreciation to each of you for attending this conference. You are all taking valuable time from crowded personal schedules. You have come at your own expense. You have done so because you feel a most commendable sense of responsibility for the always urgent business of highway traffic safety.

Second, I am delighted to see that progress is being made in the fine work you are doing. The National Safety Council reports a saving of 1,100 lives and the lowest mileage death rate in the Nation's history in 1957. This is the kind of news we all like to hear. It proves that something can and is being done to overcome the terrible march of death, personal injury and billions of dollars in property damage on our public roads.

Those in charge of the program for this conference advise me that you are convened for two primary purposes: First, to bring you up to date on the very latest traffic safety needs. Second, to enlist your leadership in developing the widest possible support for the action programs required to meet these needs. Every year, inventories are made of the traffic-control activities of all the states and cities of the Nation. The most recent inventories show that the average safety performance of all the 48 states has reached only 58 percent of the minimum standards -- that is, the states have applied only about half of the basic traffic-safety program. The performance of cities is reported as no better.

If this record is to be improved, every state, county, and local official with responsibility for traffic control must have organized citizen support. This is why you as leaders in your states and communities have been asked to attend this conference. So, my plea to you is: Give your support in making certain that your safety needs are met as promptly as possible. More importantly, give the leadership that is indispensable if public support is to be effective. Action is the answer. Cooperation is the means. I am confident you'll give an excellent account of yourselves and the results will be most rewarding.

Committee Briefs

BANKING REVISION

Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) March 3 warned Congress that if bills (S 1451, HR 7026) to revise Federal banking laws were enacted, "most of the safeguards written into our banking laws since the 1920s will be eliminated and destroyed." Hearings on the bills by the House Banking and Currency Committee, begun in 1957, ended Feb. 7. S 1451 was reported in the Senate in 1957. Multer said the "dangerous changes of law encompassed in the bills are urged by an advisory committee made up of the big bankers of the country, working in cooperation with...monied interests appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce." Government agencies, he said, oppose most of the bills' recommendations. (1957 Almanac p. 675)

SUPREME COURT POWERS

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) March 10 said he had offered a motion at a meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee to vote down a bill (S 2646) to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Hennings said: "The great weight of informed opinion is strongly against this legislation. The Attorney General, the American Bar Assn., many leading newspapers and most deans of American law schools have all come out vocally against it." The Committee delayed action on the bill for at least a week. (Weekly Report p. 268)

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE UNIONS

Four Representatives March 11 urged Congress to provide for recognition of Federal employee labor organizations. Testifying in favor of the recognition proposal (HR 6) before the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Civil Service, were Reps. George P. Miller (D Calif.), Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.), George M. Rhodes (D Pa.) and Richard E. Lankford (D Md.). The bill would provide for submission of grievances or complaints to supervisory personnel by representatives of the employees. An arbitration board to which appeals could be made also would be set up under the proposal.

DULLES TESTIMONY

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Feb. 26 told the House Foreign Affairs Committee in executive session that the United States is closing the scientific gap on the Russians but perhaps not fast enough to win the race to the moon. "How much we want to spend in an effort to be second I don't know," Dulles said. He said a ban on the manufacture of nuclear weapons, rather than on testing, was the "heart" of the disarmament problem. The testimony was released March 9. (Weekly Report p. 259)

SENATE LOUD SPEAKER POLL

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee March 12 announced it would poll all 96 Senators on whether they favor a proposal to install a loud speaker system in the Senate chamber.

REP. DEMPSEY DIES

Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.), 78, March 11 died of uremia at a Washington hospital. At the time of his death he was a member of the House Public Works and Joint Atomic Energy Committees. His death and the March 6 seating of Rep. Albert Quie (R Minn.) made the House lineup 233 Democrats, 198 Republicans and 4 vacancies.

The state filing deadline for the 1958 election was March 4. Dempsey and Rep. Joseph M. Montoya were the only Democrats who filed for the two at-large seats. The New Mexico Democratic State Executive Committee is empowered by state law to designate a candidate to replace Dempsey's name on the ticket subsequent to the primary May 13.

Dempsey served as Representative from New Mexico from 1935-41 and since 1951. He made two unsuccessful bids for the Senate against Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) in 1940 and in 1946. He served as governor of New Mexico (1943-47), a member of the U.S. Maritime Commission (1941) and Under Secretary of Interior (1941-42).

PUBLIC WORKS PROPOSALS

President Eisenhower March 8 announced a speedup in Federal spending to combat the economic slump and called for use of Federal funds to provide unemployment benefits "for a brief period" beyond current time limits. The President set forth his program in a letter to Senate and House Republican Leaders William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.). As a follow-up to his proposals, the President March 12 asked Congress for \$85.6 million in additional fiscal 1959 funds for reclamation and watershed and flood protection. (For text of letter, see p. 317)

The President's letter brought a flood of additional proposals from both Democrats and Republicans. Eight GOP Senators March 9 issued a statement calling for expansion of the President's program "on a scale large enough to accomplish its purpose." The statement was signed by Sens. George D. Aiken (Vt.), Clifford P. Case (N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Irving M. Ives and Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Thomas E. Kuchel (Calif.), William A. Purtell (Conn.) and H. Alexander Smith (N.J.).

The Senate March 12 adopted a resolution (S Con Res 68) introduced by Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) urging a speedup in existing public works programs. (See p. 330)

BRUNDAGE RESIGNATION

The White House March 13 announced the resignation of Percival F. Brundage, director of the Budget Bureau since 1956. In a letter to President Eisenhower, Brundage said he was leaving to "attend to some personal matters that have been neglected." President Eisenhower named Deputy Budget Director Maurice H. Stans to succeed Brundage. Robert E. Merriam, currently assistant director, will succeed Stans as deputy.

TAX CUTS

A continuing increase in unemployment gave rise to more talk of tax cuts on Capitol Hill -- and conflicting views on when and how the cuts should come. Vice President Richard M. Nixon March 10 said he favored an across-the-board tax cut over "massive new public works spending programs." He said "various tax reduction plans have been under study by the Administration for several weeks." Any tax cut would have to be "substantial," he said, and "should be aimed at putting money in the hands not only of the consumers but in the hands of investors and job-givers."

Conflicting reports on the likelihood of an Administration tax proposal followed the March 11 weekly White House conference of GOP leaders with the President. But Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson, in a March 12 statement approved by President Eisenhower, said the Administration would not make any decision on an anti-recession tax cut until "the impact of current developments on the future course of the economy has been clarified and after consultation with Congressional leaders." He declined to speculate on when a decision might be reached.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell March 11 said "a major and substantial cut in personal and business taxes" would be the next "big step" if the economic downswing continued. Mitchell told an AFL-CIO economic conference the program "is ready for immediate use...." White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty, questioned on Mitchell's statement, March 11 said President Eisenhower had made it clear there was no tax cut program ready at present.

Democratic leaders of Congress March 11 voiced their reluctance to accept tax cuts, and some Republicans also were wary. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said "it would appear to me that other avenues would put more people to work" and suggested a housing program as one solution. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) said he was "not ready as of today to embrace a tax cut, and I haven't talked to many people who are." Senate GOP Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said he regarded a tax cut as "one of the alternatives that should be considered if by summer there is no upturn." Chairman Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate GOP Policy Committee said "a tax cut would be one way to approach the situation but I am not committed to one at this time." However, House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) March 11 told the House, "We will have ready for action a tax reduction program which will restore our economy...if it is needed."

An immediate 10 percent income tax reduction March 8 was called for by Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), chairman of the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee and a member of the House Ways and Means Committee. Simpson, in a Parkersburg, W. Va., address, also proposed lowering top income tax rates, reducing corporate income taxes, tax help for small business and excise tax cuts. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) March 7 said he planned to offer legislation for a \$4.4 billion tax cut, covering income and excise taxes.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Commerce and Labor Departments, in a March 11 joint statement, reported a February unemployment increase of 679,000, bringing total unemployment to 5,173,000 -- the highest level since 1941. The unemployed total, representing 6.7 percent of the civilian working force, compared with January's unemployment total of 4,494,000, or 5.8 percent of the total working force. (Weekly Report, p. 199)

The statement said a major part of the rise was caused by "continued layoffs in durable goods manufacturing and unusually bad weather in some areas which affected construction and other outdoor activities." The report termed the rate "higher than at the peak of the 1954 business downturn -- then around 6 percent -- but about the same as in the later stages of the 1949 recession."

Bills (HR 11326, 11327) to provide 16 weeks of emergency unemployment compensation after regular jobless benefits were exhausted were introduced March 11 by House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee. The estimated cost of the program was \$800 million - \$1 billion. (For current state unemployment benefits see chart, next column)

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) March 10 said Congress should consider extending jobless benefits to some of the 2,000,000 idle currently excluded from unemployment compensation. Kennedy Feb. 6 introduced a bill (S 3244) covering some of the exempt workers. President Eisenhower March 8 in a letter to GOP Congressional leaders proposed extending for a "brief period" the time limit on unemployment benefits. (Weekly Report p. 317)

Defense Department efforts to combat the slump were disclosed March 7, with release of a March 6 letter from Deputy Defense Secretary Donald A. Quarles to Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas). Quarles said there would be a 50 percent increase in military contract placement in the first six months of 1958 and that approximately \$450 million would be spent on projects in areas with heavy unemployment.

MACK REPLACEMENT NAMED

President Eisenhower March 10 nominated John S. Cross, 53, as a Federal Communications Commissioner. An Arkansas Democrat, Cross was named to replace Richard A. Mack, who resigned March 3. Cross currently is assistant chief of the telecommunications division of the State Department. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has scheduled a March 26 hearing on the nomination. (Weekly Report p. 269)

DISCOUNT RATE CUT

The Federal Reserve Board March 6 announced a discount rate cut of one-half of 1 percent -- from 2.75 to 2.25 percent. It marked the third rate cut since November 1957. (Weekly Report p. 239; 244)

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) March 8 said rumors about the rate reduction had been leaked to "privileged persons" before the Federal Reserve Board announced the cut. Patman said he would ask that Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. be called before the House Banking and Currency Committee to help determine the source of the leak. The Committee March 11 rejected Patman's request by a 10-14 vote.

State Unemployment Benefits

The following table lists state unemployment benefits and the maximum number of weeks for which they may be paid under existing state legislation:

State	Maximum Weekly Benefits	Maximum Number of Weeks
ALABAMA	\$28	20
ALASKA	45	26
ARIZONA	30	26
ARKANSAS	26	18
CALIFORNIA	40	26
COLORADO	35	26
CONNECTICUT	40	26
DELAWARE	35	26
D. OF C.	30	26
FLORIDA	30	16
GEORGIA	30	22
HAWAII	35	20
IDAHO	40	26
ILLINOIS	30	26
INDIANA	33	20
IOWA	30	24
KANSAS	34	20
KENTUCKY	32	26
LOUISIANA	25	20
MAINE	33	26
MARYLAND	35	26
MASSACHUSETTS	35	26
MICHIGAN	30	26
MINNESOTA	38	26
MISSISSIPPI	30	20
MISSOURI	33	26
MONTANA	32	22
NEBRASKA	32	20
NEVADA	37	20
NEW HAMPSHIRE	32	26
NEW JERSEY	35	26
NEW MEXICO	30	24
NEW YORK	36	26
NORTH CAROLINA	32	26
NORTH DAKOTA	26	20
OHIO	33	26
OKLAHOMA	28	26
OREGON	40	26
PENNSYLVANIA	35	30
RHODE ISLAND	30	26
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	22
SOUTH DAKOTA	28	20
TENNESSEE	30	22
TEXAS	28	24
UTAH	37	26
VERMONT	28	26
VIRGINIA	28	18
WASHINGTON	35	26
WEST VIRGINIA	30	24
WISCONSIN	38	26
WYOMING	41	26

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 338

S 969 -- Prescribe weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in blood or urine of persons tried in District of Columbia for operating vehicles while under influence of intoxicating liquor. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/29/57 -- Senate District of Columbia reported June 17, 1957. Senate passed June 26, 1957. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 20, 1957. House passed, amended Aug. 26, 1957. House agreed to conference report Feb. 10, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Feb. 19, 1958. President signed March 4, 1958.

Public Law 339

S 1568 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in Nevada to Colorado River Commission of Nevada acting for State of Nevada. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/12/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1957. Senate passed May 8, 1957. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 14, 1957. House passed, amended, Aug. 19, 1957. House agreed to conference report Feb. 24, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Feb. 24, 1958. President signed March 6, 1958.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Education & Housing
 - Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Immigration
 - International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Armed Services & Defense
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Astronautics & Atomic Energy
 - Commemorative
 - Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Government Operations
 - Indians, D.C., Territories
 - Judicial Procedures
 - Lands, Public Works, Resources
 - Post Office & Civil Service
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Commerce
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through March 6, 1958.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,419	11,242
Joint Resolutions	161	569
Concurrent Resolutions	69	286
Simple Resolutions	271	500
TOTAL	3,920	12,597

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 3361 to S 3419	HR 10994 to HR 11235
Resolutions	S J Res 156 to S J Res 161	S Con Res 68 to S Con Res 69
	S Res 265 to S Res 271	H J Res 550 to H J Res 569
	H Con Res 279 to H Con Res 286	H Res 488 to H Res 500

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 3380 -- Amend section 313 (g) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re tobacco acreage allotments. COOPER (R Ky.), Martin (R Ky.) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3381 -- Amend section 201 (b) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price support on tung nuts and honey. THYE (R Minn.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 2/28/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3382 -- Similar to S 3381. EASTLAND (D Miss.), Thye (R Minn.) -- 2/28/58.
- S 3385 -- Amend section 114 of Soil Bank Act re compliance with corn acreage allotments. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Russell (D Ga.), Hill (D Ala.), Eastland (D Miss.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Scott (D N.C.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 2/28/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3406 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re wheat acreage history. SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.), Allott (R Colo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Church (D Idaho), Hruska (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3408 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide that cotton acreage allotments for States for 1958 and subsequent years be no less than in 1956. TALMADGE (D Ga.), Russell (D Ga.), Johnston (D S.C.), Eastland (D Miss.), Scott (D N.C.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S J Res 156 -- Defer a reduction in support prices for dairy products under present economic conditions until Congress can make appropriate provision to prevent serious injury therefrom to dairy farmers. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/26/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 11014 -- Amend section 335 (f) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re wheat fed or used for seed or on farm. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 2/26/58 -- House Agriculture.

- HR 11043 -- Amend section 313 (g) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re tobacco acreage allotments. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11056 -- Amend section 8e of Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as amended, and as reenacted and amended by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide for extension of restrictions on imported commodities imposed by such section to all imported limes, grapefruit, lemons, mandarins, all types of oranges including temples, tangerines, murcotts, and tangeloes, dried figs, fig paste, sliced dried figs, shelled walnuts, dates with pits, dates with pits removed, and products made entirely of dates. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11058 -- Similar to HR 11043. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11059 -- Similar to HR 11043. SILER (R Ky.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11060 -- Similar to HR 11043. ROBSON (R Ky.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11061 -- Similar to HR 11043. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11062 -- Similar to HR 11043. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11063 -- Similar to HR 11043. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11064 -- Similar to HR 11043. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11065 -- Similar to HR 11043. GREGORY (D Ky.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11086 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re wheat acreage history. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11089 -- Similar to HR 11086. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 3/3/58.
- HR 11092 -- Exempt production of durum wheat in Tulelake area, Modoc and Siskiyou, Counties, Calif., from acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11098 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re acreage allotments for cotton and peanuts. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11118 -- Provide that a portion of all surplus cotton sold or exchanged for export by Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to authority in Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, or the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, be processed cotton. HALE (R Maine) -- 3/4/58 -- House Agriculture.

- HR 11132 -- Similar to HR 11086, CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 3/4/58.
 HR 11138 -- Similar to HR 11086, HILL (R Colo.) -- 3/4/58.
 HR 11162 -- Provide for distribution of surplus-food commodities by use of a food-stamp plan, ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 11176 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 and Agricultural Act of 1954 re price supports for milk and special dairy programs, ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 11177 -- Similar to HR 11176, JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 3/5/58.
 HR 11178 -- Similar to HR 11176, ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 3/5/58.
 HR 11179 -- Provide minimum-price support levels for whole milk and butterfat during 2-year period beginning April 1, 1958, ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 11189 -- Provide for transfer to Department of Agriculture of a certain Government-owned alcohol plant, for purchase and use of grains in connection with operation of such plant, HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 11215 -- Amend section 201 (b) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price support on tung nuts and honey, COLMER (D Miss.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 11227 -- Similar to HR 11162, MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 3/6/58.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 11085 -- Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments and Tax Court of the U.S. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, GARY (D Va.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 3373 -- Stimulate residential construction, SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
 S 3398 -- Amend Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
 S 3399 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities, CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
 S 3410 -- Provide for establishment of a special \$18,500,000 7-year program of Federal scholarship and fellowship grants to individuals, and a \$2,500,000 program of grants to public and nonprofit institutions of higher education, encourage and expand training of teachers for education of exceptional children, NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 3418 -- Stimulate residential construction, SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 11020 -- Amend P.L. 874, 81st Congress, re assistance for schools in federally affected areas, to increase period during which certain housing projects are considered Federal property, SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Education and Labor.
 HR 11135 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies, GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Education and Labor.
 HR 11173 -- Extend and amend laws re provisions and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities, TALLE (R Iowa) (by request) -- 3/5/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
 HR 11213 -- Amend section 408 of Housing Amendments of 1955 re State and local taxation of housing projects constructed under Wherry Act, BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
 HR 11223 -- Establish a general program of educational assistance to elementary and secondary schools of the Nation and to students beyond the secondary school level, MCGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Education and Labor.
 HR 11232 -- Amend title I of National Housing Act to authorize Federal Housing Commissioner, in certain situations, to compromise or waive obligations and claims or discontinue efforts to collect or enforce them, COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/6/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 3366 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit any instrumentality of two or more States to obtain social security coverage, under its agreement, for those of its employees who are in policemen's or firemen's positions covered by a retirement system and who desire such coverage, IVES (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 2/26/58 -- Senate Finance.
 S 3376 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit women to receive reduced benefits thereunder at age 62, LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

- S 3377 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that full benefits thereunder, when based upon the attainment of retirement age, will be payable to both men and women at age 62, REVERCOMB (R W.Va.) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Finance.
 S 3378 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from insurance benefits payable to them under such title, REVERCOMB (R W.Va.) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Finance.
 S 3379 -- Provide for adjustments in annuities under Foreign Service retirement and disability system, SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
 S 3384 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include Vermont among States which (1) are permitted to divide their retirement systems into two parts so as to obtain social security coverage, under State agreement, for only those State and local employees who desire such coverage, and (2) may obtain social security coverage, under State agreement, for policemen and firemen in positions covered by a retirement system on same basis as other State and local employees, AIKEN (R Vt.) -- 2/28/58 -- Senate Finance.
 S 3395 -- Provide for payment of an old-age pension to persons who have attained 65 years of age, if male, and 60 years of age if female, LANGER (R N.D.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Finance.
 S 3415 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals, MALONE (R Nev.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Finance.
 S 3419 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate certain coverage requirements upon which eligibility for disability-insurance benefits or disability "freeze" thereunder is conditioned, THYE (R Minn.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 10996 -- Prohibit transportation of any dog or cat by railroad carrier or other means of transportation from one State or Territory or possession of U.S. or the District of Columbia for purposes of vivisection or other means of medical or other scientific experimentation, BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 10997 -- Amend Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines, CARRIGG (R Pa.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Education and Labor.
 HR 10998 -- Similar to HR 10997, CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/26/58.
 HR 11005 -- Amend section 224 of Social Security Act to provide that there be no offset against social-security benefits for disabled persons on account of disability retirement pay for members of the uniformed services, RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 11006 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1927 to provide that benefits payable under such act or the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 not be considered as income in determining eligibility of veterans for non-service-connected disability pensions, RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 11010 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that widow and surviving stepchild of an insured individual be entitled to benefits thereunder (if otherwise eligible) without regard to length of time such widow was married to such individual before his death, COAD (D Iowa) -- 2/26/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 11012 -- Similar to HR 10997, GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/26/58.
 HR 11035 -- Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil-service retirement and disability fund, ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/27/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 11040 -- Similar to HR 10997, GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 2/27/58.
 HR 11054 -- Amend title VI of Public Health Service Act, to permit transfers of allotments from part C to part G and from part G to part C, and permit additional transfers of allotments between the several categories of part G, REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 11057 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; authorize Federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons, ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Education and Labor.
 HR 11078 -- Promote boating safety on navigable waters of U.S., its Territories and possessions; provide coordination and cooperation with the States in interest of uniformity of boating laws, BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 11079 -- Similar to HR 11078, TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/27/58.
 HR 11080 -- Similar to HR 11078, ALLEN (R Calif.) -- 2/27/58.
 HR 11093 -- Similar to HR 10997, FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/3/58.
 HR 11095 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder, HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 11101 -- Provide an exemption from participation in Federal-old-age and survivors insurance program for individuals who are opposed to participation in such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief, SCHWENGLER (R Iowa) -- 3/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 11110 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of monthly insurance benefits to wife, dependent husband, or child of an individual entitled to disability insurance benefits, BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.

Bills - 3

- HR 11128 — Enable States to provide an additional 26 weeks of unemployment compensation for individuals who exhaust their benefit rights under existing State law. BENNETT (R Mich.) — 3/4/58 — House Ways and Means.
- HR 11131 — Similar to HR 10997. BYRD (D W. Va.) — 3/4/58.
- HR 11137 — Amend Social Security Act to reduce, for purposes of old-age and survivors' insurance benefits, the age requirement from age 65 to 60. HAYS (D Ohio) — 3/4/58 — House Ways and Means.
- HR 11140 — Provide immediate annuities to certain widows and widowers otherwise entitled to deferred annuities under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. PHILBIN (D Mass.) — 3/4/58 — House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 11163 — Protect right of blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. BYRD (D W. Va.) — 3/5/58 — House Education and Labor.
- HR 11164 — Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that widow's insurance benefits become payable thereafter at age 50 in case of a widow who is under a disability. FINO (R N.Y.) — 3/5/58 — House Ways and Means.
- HR 11165 — Accord coverage under Civil Service Retirement Act to certain temporary rural carriers who served in period from Oct. 23, 1943 to March 5, 1946. FLYNT (D Ga.) — 3/5/58 — House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 11169 — Grant to certain officers and employees of Government travel, subsistence, and related expenses incident to their departures from their respective official duty stations upon retirement. LANKFORD (D Md.) — 3/5/58 — House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 11186 — Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted from \$1,200 to \$1,800 yearly without deductions from benefits thereunder. CRAMER (R Fla.) — 3/5/58 — House Ways and Means.
- HR 11187 — Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals. CRAMER (R Fla.) — 3/5/58 — House Ways and Means.
- HR 11228 — Provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to States, to revise, extend, and improve the unemployment insurance program. PATTERSON (R Conn.) — 3/6/58 — House Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S 3391 — Amend section 212 of Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) — 3/3/58 — Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 11033 — Authorize creation of record of admission for permanent residence in case of certain Hungarian refugees. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) — 2/27/58 — House Judiciary.
- HR 11167 — Amend titles I, II, and III of Immigration and Nationality Act. KEATING (R N.Y.) — 3/5/58 — House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 3405 — Authorize the appropriation of funds to finance the 1961 meeting of Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) (by request) — 3/6/58 — Senate Public Works.
- S 3417 — Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, in order to promote the overseas distribution of American informational mediums. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) (by request) — 3/6/58 — Senate Foreign Relations.
- S J Res 158 — Provide for compensation to U.S. citizens of certain property vested under the Trading With the Enemy Act. SMITH (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.) — 2/26/58 — Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 11142 — Amend section 3 of War Claims Act of 1948 to provide detention and other benefits thereunder to certain Guamanians killed or captured by Japanese at Wake Island. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) (by request) — 3/4/58 — House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11174 — Provide for appointment of an assistant to Secretary of State to be known as Assistant for International Cultural Relations. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) — 3/5/58 — House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 11197 — Similar to HR 11174. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) — 3/5/58.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 11053 — Prohibit discrimination because of age in hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors. PRICE (D Ill.) — 2/27/58 — House Judiciary.
- HR 11112 — Similar to HR 11053. BRAY (R Ind.) — 3/4/58 — House Judiciary.
- HR 11114 — Similar to HR 11053. COLLIER (R Ill.) — 3/4/58.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

HOUSE

- HR 11001 — Amend National Security Act of 1947. KILDAY (D Texas) — 2/26/58 — House Armed Services.
- HR 11002 — Similar to HR 11001. ARENDS (R Ill.) — 2/26/58.
- HR 11003 — Similar to HR 11001. VINSON (D Ga.) — 2/26/58.
- HR 11007 — Amend chapter 67 of title 10 of U.S.C. to provide retired pay under chapter for certain disabled reservists. TEAGUE (D Texas) — 2/26/58 — House Armed Services.
- HR 11041 — Provide that U.S. shall furnish services of a chaplain to conduct certain graveside rites in national cemeteries. GUBSER (R Calif.) — 2/27/57 — House Armed Services.
- HR 11045 — Authorize additional appropriations for School of Aviation Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. KILDAY (D Texas) — 2/27/58 — House Armed Services.
- HR 11047 — Prohibit President from calling out the National Guard and from using Federal troops to assist in enforcement of an order of any Federal court which would either directly or indirectly bring about racial integration in a public school in U.S. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) — 2/27/58 — House Armed Services.
- HR 11094 — Restrict military aircraft maintenance, overhaul, and modification functions in Government-operated facilities to performance of strictly military requirements that cannot be procured from private enterprise. HIESTAND (R Calif.) — 3/3/58 — House Armed Services.
- HR 11219 — Amend title 10 of U.S.C. to provide that certain staff positions re Reserve program be filled by reservists called to active duty for purpose of filling such positions. SISK (D Calif.) — 3/6/58 — House Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 3396 — Direct Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to continue to apply as schedules of ratings and reductions in earning capacity from certain injuries the Veterans' Administration Schedule for Rating Disabilities, 1925 and 1945 editions. LANGER (R N.D.) — 3/4/58 — Senate Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 11015 — Amend section 513 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, in order to provide direct loan funds to meet the emergency in veterans' housing program. LESINSKI (D Mich.) — 2/26/58 — House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11017 — Extend veteran benefits to persons serving in Armed Forces between Nov. 12, 1918 and July 2, 1921. NATCHER (D Ky.) — 2/26/58 — House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11021 — Amend title V of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide that each veteran treated in a Veterans' Administration facility shall, upon request, be assigned to a ward in which all patients are of the same race as the veteran making the request. SMITH (D Miss.) — 2/26/58 — House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11037 — Amend Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide that gratuitous veterans' benefits not be paid or furnished to any Communist. FINO (R N.Y.) — 2/27/58 — House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11038 — Provide that hospital at San Patricio, P.R., presently operated by Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, be transferred to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. FINO (R N.Y.) — 2/27/58 — House Armed Services.
- HR 11051 — Extend loan guaranty program for World War II veterans for 2 years, extend direct loan program for a like period, authorize an interest rate on guaranteed and direct loans commensurate with that applicable to mortgages insured under section 203 of National Housing Act, to increase maximum direct loan to \$13,500. NIMTZ (R Ind.) — 2/27/58 — House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11090 — Amend section 445 of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide an exclusion from income for veterans' survivors eligible for pensions, for amounts paid by them for debts of the veteran and expenses of his last illness and burial. BYRNES (R Wis.) — 3/3/58 — House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11109 — Similar to HR 11051. ADAIR (R Ind.) — 3/4/58.
- HR 11136 — Encourage new residential construction for veterans' housing in rural areas and small cities and towns by raising maximum amount in which direct loans may be made from \$10,000 to \$13,500, to authorize advance financing commitments, to extend direct-loan program for veterans. GRAY (D Ill.) — 3/4/58 — House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11180 — Remove 1-year limitation on payment of accrued benefits. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) — 3/5/58 — House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11181 — Provide that veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while hospitalized. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) — 3/5/58 — House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11182 — Amend Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to liberalize the basis for, and increase the monthly rates of, disability pension awards. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) — 3/5/58 — House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11183 — Provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and of the Korean conflict on same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) — 3/5/58 — House Veterans' Affairs.

- HR 11184 -- Increase monthly rates of pension payable to widows and children of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict veterans. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11220 -- Amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that World War II and Korean conflict veterans entitled to education under such provisions of law who did not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children. HEMPHILL (D N.C.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

HOUSE

- HR 11188 -- Amend act of March 3, 1915, as amended, to increase scope of activities of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (renamed in this act the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and Astronautics), to establish in Congress a Joint Committee on Astronautics. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Armed Services.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 3362 -- Provide for establishment of Grand Portage National Monument in State of Minnesota. THYE (R Minn.) -- 2/26/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S J Res 159 -- Authorize and request the President to proclaim July 4, 1958, a day of rededication to the responsibilities of free citizenship. JOHNSON (D Texas), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Mundi (R S.D.) -- 3/4/58.
- S J Res 160 -- Request the President to proclaim March as "Neighborhood House Month". JAVITS (R N.Y.), Allart (R Colo.), Ives (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 11009 -- Provide for establishment of Grand Portage National Monument in State of Minnesota. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11013 -- Provide for issuance of an annual Christmas postage stamp. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 11126 -- Provide that Secretary of the Interior accept title to Grant's Tomb in New York, N.Y., and maintain it as General Grant National Memorial. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H J Res 550 -- Authorize creation of a Federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in city of Washington, D.C. of an appropriate permanent memorial to the memory of the great Italian navigator and discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 554 -- Authorize President to designate third Sunday in October of each year as Old Folks Day. HEBERT (D La.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 557 -- Amend act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), providing for establishment of a Civil War Centennial Commission. TUCK (D Va.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 558 -- Adopt a specific version of Star-Spangled Banner as national anthem of U.S.A. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 559 -- Authorize and request President to proclaim July 4, 1958, a day of rededication to the responsibilities of free citizenship. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 560 -- Authorize and request President to issue a proclamation designating first Sunday in month of October as National Children's Day. KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 561 -- Similar to H J Res 559. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 3/4/58.
- H J Res 562 -- Similar to H J Res 559. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/4/58.
- H J Res 564 -- Similar to H J Res 559. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 3/4/58.
- H J Res 569 -- Designate October 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day. VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H Con Res 279 -- Accept statue of Maria Sanford, to be placed in Statuary Hall. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 280 -- Authorize the holding of ceremonies in rotunda in connection with presentation of a statue of the late Maria Sanford. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 282 -- Request President to designate month of March in each year as "Neighborhood House Month". BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 3/4/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H Con Res 283 -- Similar to H Con Res 282. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 3/4/58.
- H Con Res 284 -- Authorize the Minnesota Statehood Centennial Commission to place a statue of the late Maria Sanford in rotunda of the Capitol. KNUSTSON (D Minn.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Administration.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S J Res 157 -- Amend Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in House of Representatives. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 2/26/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

- S J Res 161 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of the U.S. re cases where the President is unable to discharge powers and duties of his office. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Hruska (R Neb.), Hennings (D Mo.), Johnston (D S.C.), Langer (R N.D.), Jenner (R Ind.), Watkins (R Utah), Butler (R Md.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S Res 270 -- Express sense of Senate that Eric Johnston immediately register and report as a lobbyist. MALONE (R Nev.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 11042 -- Revise laws re depository libraries. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/27/58 -- House Administration.
- HR 11046 -- Provide a residence for pages of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, under supervision of a Capitol Pages' Residence Board. LONG (D La.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Administration.
- HR 11219 -- Establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights to undertake an investigation and study re problems of desegregation in public schools in the U.S. HAYS (D Ark.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Rules.
- H J Res 565 -- Authorize reimbursement of not more than two employees in office of each Member of House of Representatives for travel to Member's congressional district. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 566 -- Amend the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, re electrical or mechanical office equipment for use of Members, officers, and committees of House of Representatives, to permit use of that equipment in office of a Member in his congressional district. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 567 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. re cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H Con Res 281 -- Establish a special Joint Committee on Business-Government Foreign Policy Cooperation. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 496 -- Re creating Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. MCCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 497 -- Provide that House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House to consider writs of Habeas Corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgment of State Courts. SMITH (D Va.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 498 -- Amend Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as Committee on Independent Unions. BYRNE (R Ill.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 500 -- Authorize expenses of the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration created by House Resolution 496. MCCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

HOUSE

- HR 11115 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation of surplus property to volunteer fire-fighting organizations. DENNISON (R Ohio) -- 3/4/58 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 11133 -- Amend section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1945, as amended, to provide for payment of travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in continental U.S. and Alaska. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 3/4/58 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 11214 -- Abolish Bureau of Budget. BUDGE (R Mo.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 3390 -- Provide for appointment of an additional judge for the juvenile court of the District of Columbia. FREAR (D Del.) -- 3/3/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 11034 -- Make unlawful the sale of merchandise on Sunday; regulate same. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) -- 2/27/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 11141 -- Amend act of Aug. 15, 1953, chapter 509, 67 Stat. 592 (P.L. 284, 83d Cong. 1st sess.), to re-vest title to the minerals in Indian tribes; require that oil and gas and other mineral leases of lands in River-ton reclamation project within Wind River Indian Reservation be issued on basis of competitive bidding only. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11166 -- Amend act entitled "An act to authorize District of Columbia government to establish an Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 11, 1950. HYDE (R Md.) (by request) -- 3/5/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 11231 -- Amend subparagraph (c) of paragraph 31 of section 7 of the act of July 1, 1902, to provide that license tax imposed by such subparagraph on owners of passenger vehicles for hire in District of Columbia shall apply in future license years to vehicles with a seating capacity of nine passengers or more. BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 3/6/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- H J Res 563 -- Authorize Commissioners of the District of Columbia to borrow funds for capital-improvement programs and amending provisions of law re Federal Government participation in meeting costs of maintaining the Nation's Capital City. SMITH (D Va.) (by request) -- 3/4/58 -- House District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 3374 -- Provide cost-of-living allowances to judicial employees stationed outside the continental U.S. or in Alaska. EASTLAND (D Miss.) (by request) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 3386 -- Limit jurisdiction of Federal courts in certain cases involving right of persons to practice law before State courts. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 3/3/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 11077 -- Incorporate Veterans of World War I of the United States of America. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11096 -- Amend section 3238, U.S.C., title 18. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11102 -- Amend jurisdiction of district courts in civil actions with regard to amount in controversy and diversity of citizenship. TUCK (D Va.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11185 -- Amend sections 1461 and 1462 of title 18 of U.S.C. to make applicable with respect thereto the venue provisions of section 1327 of such title. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11190 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to prohibit traffic in obscene articles. HOL- LAND (D Pa.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 3370 -- Amend act of July 3, 1952, to provide for construction by Department of Interior of two pilot plants for production, from sea and brackish waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal and other beneficial consumptive uses. CASE (R S.D.) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3371 -- Amend act of Aug. 25, 1916, to increase period for which concessionaire leases may be granted under that act from 20 years to 30 years. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3383 -- Provide that the Blue Ridge Parkway shall be toll free. ERVIN (D N.C.), Scott (D N.C.) -- 2/28/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3887 -- Authorize construction of a highway from Tuba City, Ariz., to the Four Corners area. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 3/3/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3388 -- Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Oahe Dam on the Missouri River and for rehabilitation of the Indians of Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in S.D. and N.D. MUNDT (R S.D.) Case (R S.D.) -- 3/3/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3392 -- Establish time for commencement and completion of the reconstruction, enlargement and extension of bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3393 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to increase mileage of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3409 -- For relief of Rapid City Medical Center. CASE (R S.D.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 3412 -- Provide for extension of certain authorized functions of Secretary of the Interior to areas other than the U.S., its Territories and possessions. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3413 -- Consolidate, revise, and reenact the public land township laws. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3414 -- Amend and supplement the Federal Aid Highway Act approved June 29, 1956, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S Con Res 68 -- Favor acceleration of civil construction programs for which appropriations have been made. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S Con Res 69 -- Favor acceleration of military construction programs for which appropriations have been made. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 11008 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain land at Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11016 -- Check growth of unemployment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments for construction of needed public works and public improvements. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11044 -- Provide that Blue Ridge Parkway shall be toll free. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11049 -- Authorize the conveyance of certain real property of the U.S. to the county of Sacramento, Calif. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 11055 -- Similar to HR 11044. SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11066 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to increase the mileage of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Public Works.

- HR 11067 -- Similar to HR 11066. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11068 -- Similar to HR 11066. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11069 -- Similar to HR 11066. DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11070 -- Similar to HR 11066. FARBERSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11071 -- Similar to HR 11066. HEALEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11072 -- Similar to HR 11066. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11073 -- Similar to HR 11066. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11074 -- Similar to HR 11066. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11075 -- Similar to HR 11066. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11076 -- Similar to HR 11066. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58.
- HR 11087 -- Similar to HR 11044. ALEXANDER (D N.C.) -- 3/3/58.
- HR 11088 -- Provide for conveyance of certain property of the United States to city of Clarksburg, W. Va. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 11097 -- Similar to HR 11044. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 3/3/58.
- HR 11100 -- Modify project for Coralville Reservoir on Iowa River in Iowa in order to provide for a highway bridge across Coralville Reservoir. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 3/3/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11113 -- Amend Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, to eliminate the requirement that the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the U.S. Capitol be in substantial accord with scheme B of architectural plan of March 3, 1905. BROWNSON (R Ind.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11117 -- Change name of Hulah Dam and Hulah Reservoir, located on Caney River, a tributary of Verdigris River, to Lake O' the Osages Dam and Lake O' the Osages respectively. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11120 -- Similar to HR 11066. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/4/58.
- HR 11121 -- Authorize construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control. MACK (R Wash.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11122 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of the U.S., comprising a part of Beale Air Force Base, Calif., to the South Sutter Water District, East Nicolaus, Calif. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 11123 -- Provide for extension of certain authorized functions of the Secretary of the Interior to areas other than the U.S., its Territories and possessions. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 3/4/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11125 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of the U.S. to city of Valparaiso, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 11127 -- Similar to HR 11066. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 3/4/58.
- HR 11139 -- Amend section 2 (b) of Columbia Basin Project Act re delivery of water to State and Federal lands. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11168 -- Similar to HR 11066. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/5/58.
- HR 11171 -- Similar to HR 11016. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/5/58.
- HR 11172 -- Similar to HR 11044. SCOTT (D N.C.) -- 3/5/58.
- HR 11192 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of the U.S. to the State of Maryland. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11226 -- Provide for a Federal contribution toward cost of the dam and reservoir to be constructed on the Canadian River by State of New Mexico. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11235 -- Permit construction of certain public works on Great Lakes for flood control, and for protection from high water levels. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 3/6/58 -- House Public Works.
- H J Res 568 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make a survey of a water route from Albany, N.Y., into Lake Champlain, N.Y. and Vt. with ultimate connection with St. Lawrence River. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Public Works.
- H Con Res 285 -- Favoring acceleration of civilian construction programs for which appropriations have been made. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Public Works.
- H Con Res 286 -- Favor acceleration of military construction programs for which appropriations have been made. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Armed Services.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 3369 -- Provide for posting information in post offices re registration and voting JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3397 -- Amend section 703 of Classification Act of 1949, as amended, re longevity step increases. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3400 -- Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of the Post Office Department. LONG (D La.), Yarborough (D Texas), Clark (D Pa.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 11191 -- Amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 11222 -- Provide that no more than 32 hours of service be required of employees of the postal field service during any week in which a holiday falls. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 3361 -- Promote national merchant marine policy by providing for construction of 30 merchant vessels. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/26/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3372 -- Provide financial assistance through Small Business Administration for the construction of a pilot plant experimental newsprint-paper mill, to authorize research activities in connection with such plant. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 3407 -- Amend section 216 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to clarify status of the faculty and administrative staff at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, to establish suitable personnel policies for such personnel. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 10999 -- Reaffirm national public policy and purposes of Congress in enacting the Robinson-Patman Antiprice Discrimination Act. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11004 -- Provide a 5-year program of assistance to enable depressed segments of the fishing industry in the U.S. to regain a favorable economic status. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 11022 -- Prohibit using of improper methods to influence acts or decisions of certain Federal regulatory agencies engaged in regulating activities or transactions in or related to interstate or foreign commerce. WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11039 -- Promote national merchant marine policy by providing for construction of 30 merchant vessels. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 11048 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, to equalize rights in the distribution of identified merchandise. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11050 -- Amend section 3 of Securities Act of 1933 to remove the exemption of securities offered for sale and sold in only one State. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11091 -- Amend Federal Airport Act in order to extend time for making grants under provisions of such act. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11175 -- Amend section 406 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to provide that if it is determined that a domestic trunkline carrier is not entitled to subsidy for any period such carrier shall thereafter be ineligible for subsidy re its domestic operations. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11193 -- Amend title III of Communications Act of 1934, to prohibit broadcasting of television or radio subscription programs. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11216 -- Similar to HR 11048. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 3/6/58.
- HR 11233 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act and the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to provide that the Federal Trade Commission shall have jurisdiction over unfair trade practices in connection with purchases and sales in commerce by meatpackers of all products other than livestock and live poultry, and provide that Secretary of Agriculture have jurisdiction over unfair trade practices in connection with all purchases and sales of livestock and of live poultry in designated cities. MACK (D Ill.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11234 -- Similar to HR 11233. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/6/58.
- HR 10994 -- Extend time for filing claims re gasoline used on farms, in case of gasoline used before July 1, 1957. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10995 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal taxes imposed on transportation of property (including the transportation of oil by pipeline). BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11000 -- Revise Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deductions from gross income for percentage depletion in case of mines, wells, and other natural mineral deposits. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11011 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer an additional income-tax exemption for a dependent child who is a student above the high-school level. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11018 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer to deduct from gross income the expenses of tuition and certain other fees and charges (within specified limits) paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents. NIMITZ (R Ind.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11019 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the Kentucky State Fair, to be held at Louisville, Ky., to be admitted without payment of tariff. ROBISON (R Ky.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11036 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit schoolteachers and administrators to deduct from gross income certain expenses for additional education or training. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11052 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that interest on obligations of educational institutions be exempt from income tax. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11099 -- Amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11111 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid by a teacher for his further education. BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11116 -- Provide that the individual income tax on the first \$1,000 of taxable income be reduced from 20 percent to 10 percent. EBERHARTER (D Pa.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11129 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to assist small and independent business. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 3/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11124 -- Extend authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11129 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that unemployment benefits not be subject to income tax. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 3/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11130 -- Similar to HR 11124. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/4/58.
- HR 11134 -- Similar to HR 11124. FISHER (D Texas) -- 3/4/58.
- HR 11170 -- Exempt States and political subdivisions thereof from the tax on conveyances. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11194 -- Suspend manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11195 -- Increase from \$600 to \$700 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for a spouse, exemption for a dependent and additional exemptions for old age and blindness. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/5/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11196 -- Similar to HR 11111. TEWES (R Wis.) -- 3/5/58.
- HR 11212 -- Provide for return of certain Federal income tax revenues to the areas where collected in order to relieve unemployment in those areas. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/6/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11217 -- Provide a 30-day moratorium on the imposition of the withholding tax on wages. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11218 -- Provide emergency tax relief for purpose of stimulating immediate employment. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11221 -- Reduce, effective as of March 1, 1958, the manufacturers excise tax on automobiles and on parts and accessories to 5 percent of the price for which sold. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 3/6/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11224 -- Similar to HR 11111. MACK (D Ill.) -- 3/6/58.
- HR 11225 -- Similar to HR 11111. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/6/58.
- HR 11230 -- Similar to HR 11119. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 3/6/58.
- H J Res 556 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition, Los Angeles, Calif., to be admitted without payment of tariff. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 3363 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase import taxes on petroleum and petroleum products. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 2/26/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3365 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Kentucky State fair, to be held at Louisville, Ky., to be admitted without payment of tariff. COOPER (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.) -- 2/26/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3394 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a tax credit for certain investments in small-business enterprises made during period beginning March 1, 1958, and ending Feb. 28, 1959. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3411 -- Increase from \$600 to \$800 the amount of each income tax exemption for the taxable year 1958. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Proxmire (D Wis.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Finance.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

The Senate March 11 passed by voice vote an amended bill (HR 10881) providing \$2,869,476,218 in supplemental fiscal 1958 funds for various Government departments. The Senate requested a conference with the House.

More than \$2.2 billion in the bill was to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for its expenses in the surplus disposal program. Other major items included \$294 million for veterans' benefits, \$170 million for grants to the states for public assistance and \$2,054,000 in additional funds for the United States exhibit at the Brussels Fair. This was the full amount requested by the President for the Fair and \$1,054,000 more than was voted by the House, which approved transfer of \$1 million but earmarked the sum for a public health exhibit.

Several attempts to suspend the Senate rules and amend the bill were rejected, two by roll-call votes. One of these was a motion by Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) to require that price supports on dairy products for the 1958 marketing year should not be less than those for the 1957 marketing year. The vote was 30-59. (For voting see chart p. 334) Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Dec. 18, 1957 announced that dairy supports would be cut to 75 percent of parity, the legal minimum, beginning April 1. Current support rates are 83 percent for milk used for manufacturing purposes and 80 percent for butterfat. (Weekly Report p. 309)

A proposal, sponsored by the Appropriations Committee, to permit soil bank cotton farmers to increase their acreage if they forfeited price supports on the additional land was defeated on a 36-48 roll call.

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) moved that activities for extension of the central portion of the Capitol be suspended until the end of the session unless the Senate acted on a bill (S 2883) to eliminate the requirement that extension of the East Front be in accord with a 1905 plan. On a standing vote, the motion failed to obtain the votes of two-thirds of the Members present, necessary to suspend the rules in order to permit legislation in an appropriation bill. (Weekly Report p. 270, 279)

A section of the bill providing \$3,000 in compensation for the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Jerome K. Kuykendall, for the period between expiration of his prior appointment and the Aug. 15, 1957 confirmation of his present appointment was ruled to be in order after the Senate had rejected, by a roll-call vote of 29-50, a point of order by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) against the section. (1957 Almanac p. 726)

BACKGROUND -- HR 10881 was passed by the House Feb. 26 carrying \$2,857,882,907. (Weekly Report p. 260)

The Senate Appropriations Committee March 4 reported the bill (S Rept 1344) and recommended \$2,865,963,718. This was \$8,180,362 under the Administration requests considered by the Senate. The Committee, by a 12-9 vote, attached to the bill an amendment to permit soil bank farmers to increase their cotton acreage.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 10881 provided:

Agriculture	\$2,235,394,368
Commerce	320,400
Defense	3,500,000
Independent Offices	319,638,800
Interior	3,984,500
Labor-HEW	262,000,000
Legislative	1,604,820
Public Works	20,000,000
State-Justice-Judiciary	14,640,063
Claims and judgments	8,323,512
TOTAL	\$2,869,406,463

The bill also:

Authorized a \$250 million increase in the program authority of the Acreage Reserve Program for crop year 1958.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Provide that the unobligated balance of previous appropriations for the Flaming Gorge unit of the Upper Colorado storage basin would be used to begin construction; March 10. Voice vote.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Provide \$3.5 million for interservice activities of the Defense Department to erect a sports arena at Squaw Valley, Calif., for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games as authorized by S 3262, passed by the Senate March 6; March 10. Voice.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Provide \$50,000 instead of \$37,500, for the operating expenses of the Transportation and Public Utilities Service of the General Services Administration; March 11. Voice.

Hayden -- Provide 20 policemen under the Senate Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, instead of 40 as recommended by the Committee at a cost of \$21,480; March 11. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Substitute House language for the Senate committee amendment limiting to \$3,000 the payments to producers and participants in the soil bank (except winter wheat producers); March 11. Voice.

Hayden -- Suspend the rules and amend the bill to provide that cotton farmers could withdraw from the soil bank program and increase their cotton acreage by 30 percent provided they gave up price support payment rights on the additional cotton acreage; March 11. Roll-call, 36-48.

Robertson -- Suspend the rules and amend the bill to suspend activities on the extension of the central section of the Capitol until the end of the session or until the Senate acts on S 2883; March 11. Standing.

Thye -- Suspend the rules and amend the bill to provide that price supports for dairy products for the marketing year 1958 would not be less than those for the marketing year 1957; March 11. Roll-call, 30-59.

DEBATE -- March 11 -- George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- Supported Thye's amendment in the belief the Democratic Senate leadership wanted dairy supports considered "only in connection with other commodities."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Separate consideration of commodities has "riddled" farm legislation.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

The House March 11 passed, by a 321-81 roll-call vote, and returned to the Senate a bill (S 497) authorizing \$1,542,804,800 worth of navigation and flood control projects. After rejecting 10 Republican amendments to bring the bill into line with recommendations of the Army Corps of Engineers or the Budget Bureau, the House rejected, by a 167-234 roll call, a recommittal motion designed to substitute an Administration-approved measure. (For voting see chart p. 332)

The GOP efforts would have deleted projects in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and California, which were estimated to cost \$129 million, and reduced by \$80 million the Federal contribution to other projects. In 1956 President Eisenhower vetoed a somewhat similar bill because it involved "financial commitments of over \$530 million" that were not approved by the Engineers or Budget Bureau. (1956 Almanac p. 574)

As sent to the Senate, S 497 authorized 148 projects in at least 67 Republican and 55 Democratic districts, according to Rep. James C. Wright Jr. (D Texas).

BACKGROUND -- S 497 was passed by the Senate on March 28, 1957 despite Mr. Eisenhower's protest that it included projects not recommended by the Engineers. The bill was reported (H Rept 1122) Aug. 13 by the House Public Works Committee, with amendments that cut the Senate authorization by about \$85 million. Committee Democrats and Republicans disagreed on how much of the bill's \$1,456,637,800 total authorization represented projects to which executive agencies had objections. (1957 Almanac p. 622)

On March 6, 1958 the House Committee voted to add to the bill 19 additional projects, increasing the total authorization by \$86,167,000. (Weekly Report p. 271) Included was a new program to guard against floods caused by hurricanes, with projects authorized for New Bedford, Mass., Narragansett Bay, R.I. and Mass., and Galveston Bay, near Texas City, Texas.

New navigation projects were approved for Hull Creek, Va., Intracoastal Waterway, Fla., Port Everglades Harbor, Fla., Chefunche River, La., Houston ship channel, Texas, Port Aransas, Texas, Vermillion Harbor, Ohio and Santa Cruz Harbor, Calif.

Beach erosion projects added were: Atlantic Coast, N.J. (increased authorization), Palm Beach County, Fla., Berrien County, Mich. and Humboldt Bay, Calif. New flood control work was authorized at St. Paul, Minn., Great Falls, Mont., Washington Pa. and the San Diego River, Calif.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (Title I of S 497) authorized:

Navigation projects (56)	\$ 173,022,600
Beach erosion (14)	11,627,700
Water hyacinth eradication	5,063,000
Other projects	12,184,000
Subtotal	\$ 201,897,300

The Flood Control Act of 1958 (Title II of the bill) authorized 78 projects:

New projects or modifications	\$ 372,296,500
Hurricane-flood control	37,836,000
Basin authorizations	608,300,000
Lower Miss. River Basin	72,475,000
Oroville Dam, Calif.	50,000,000
Missouri Basin (Interior Dept.)	200,000,000
Subtotal	\$1,340,907,500
TOTAL	\$1,542,804,800

In addition, the bill authorized the Corps of Army Engineers to provide water storage to improve low flows downstream, on a non-reimbursable basis, and to provide for future municipal and industrial needs, on a reimbursable basis.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) -- Provide that a 1954 waiver of claims against the Federal Government should apply only to maintenance and operation of the Markham Ferry Dam; March 11. Standing vote, 85-73; teller, 144-117.

Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) -- Provide that the states must be consulted by the Army Engineers and reclamation aspects constructed under the reclamation laws as provided in the 1944 Flood Control Act; March 11. Voice.

Olin E. Teague (D Texas) -- Delete requirement that local interests pay, for land enhancement, 11 percent of the costs of Navarro Mills Reservoir, Texas; March 11. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) -- Adopt a substitute version of S 497, deleting four committee-approved projects and modifying 14 others so as to reduce the Federal share of the costs; March 11. Standing, 102-144.

John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) -- Add to Mack substitute an amendment identical to that of Jones, above; March 11. Accepted, voice vote; rejected when Mack substitute was defeated.

William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Amend Mack substitute to set the Federal share in the new program to eliminate water hyacinths at 75 percent instead of 50 percent; March 11. Voice. (Rejection of the Mack substitute had the effect of retaining the committee-approved 75-25 cost division favored by Cramer.)

Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- Amend Mack substitute to declare that the bill does not affect water rights of the 17 Western states; March 11. Standing, 63-34.

Paul Cunningham (R Iowa) -- Amend Mack substitute to delete requirement that local interests pay 10 percent of the costs of building the Saylorville Reservoir on the Des Moines River; March 11. Standing, 57-90. (Rejection of the substitute had the effect of retaining the committee-approved version favored by Cunningham.)

Mack -- Delete \$2,530,000 authorization for Greenville Harbor, Miss.; March 11. Voice.

Mack -- Reduce authorization for work on the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon Basin, Ark., from \$1,212,000 to \$631,000 and increase the required local participation; March 11. Voice.

Mack -- Reduce five other flood control projects and increase local participation; March 11. Voice.

Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.) -- Delete \$954,000 authorization to reimburse local interests for enlarging the Port Aransas-Corpus Christi, Texas, channel beyond authorized limits; March 11. Voice.

Cramer -- Reduce flood control authorization by \$12 million and delete authorizations for Sherwood Reservoir, Okla., and Lone Rock and Gilbert Reservoirs, Ark.; March 11. Voice.

Baldwin -- Revise section on water supply storage facilities to provide greater state participation; March 11. Voice.

Mack -- Delete \$23,400,000 authorizations for Buchanan and Hidden Reservoirs, Calif.; March 11. Voice.

Mack -- Postpone construction of a \$240,000 flood control project at Rome, N.Y., until the Army Engineers report it is economically justified; March 11. Voice.

Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) -- Make the section authorizing water storage for low flows and municipal and industrial use apply to Interior Department reclamation projects; March 11. Standing, 46-51.

Donald E. Tewes (R Wis.) -- Authorize the President to veto any paragraph of the bill (item veto); March 11. Standing, 69-124.

Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) -- Require communities near the already authorized Carlyle Reservoir, Ill., to share its costs on the same basis as communities near the adjoining Shelbyville project authorized in the bill; March 11. Voice.

Emmet F. Byrne (R Ill.) -- Require higher payments by local interests on the \$3,172,000 Hendry County, Fla., project; March 11. Voice.

Scherer -- Require that power from the proposed Big Bend Dam, S.D., be allocated equitably within the state (instead of to preference customers in Nebraska); March 11. Voice.

Earl Wilson (R Ind.) -- Authorize the Federal Government to pay the entire cost, \$9.5 million, of Monroe Reservoir, near Bedford, Ind.; March 11. Voice.

Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) -- Require Army Engineers to comply with water laws of the Western states; March 11. Voice.

VETO THREAT

DEBATE -- Republican members of the Public Works Committee warned that adoption of the committee-approved bill might result in a veto; Democrats said Congress should exercise its own judgment on what is needed.

March 10 -- Clifford Davis (D Tenn.) -- There would be no justification for veto of the bill, "which is 96.4 percent in accord with the view of the Bureau of the Budget and 99.4 percent in accord with the views of the Corps of Engineers."

J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) -- The question is whether the House is "going to jeopardize \$1.4 billion of public works projects by the selfishness...of about five Members of Congress who want to get in \$139,175,000 worth of projects that have not been...OK'd by anybody."

James C. Wright Jr. (D Texas) -- Doubted the likelihood of a veto in view of the "present economic downturn" and the President's efforts "to find ways in which to accelerate public works."

William S. Broomfield (R Mich.) -- Assailed the "high price of pork" in S 497 and charged the Democrats with "daring the President to veto this bill."

Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- Urged the House to support its Committee and reject the implication that recommendations of the President and Budget Bureau should not be changed.

Budget Controls -- Correction

The Senate March 10 placed directly on the Senate calendar, instead of sending to a committee, a House-passed bill (HR 8002) providing for an accrual accounting system for budget estimates. After passing its bill the House did not, as is normal procedure, pass the Senate-approved bill (S 434) with the House text substituted. This action was erroneously reported on Weekly Report p. 299.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

The House March 13 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7870) authorizing an additional \$10 million for the completion of the Inter-American Highway.

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee July 21, 1957 reported HR 7870 (H Rept 959). The bill would provide for an additional 562 miles of highway, to be paved with a bituminous hard surface, making a total of 1,573 hard-surface miles from the northern boundary of Guatemala to the Panama Canal Zone. President Eisenhower in his Jan. 13 Budget Message, requested the funds to complete the Inter-American Highway System.

PUBLIC WORKS SPEED-UP

The Senate March 12 adopted, by a 93-1 roll-call vote, a resolution (S Con Res 68) calling on the President, as an anti-recession measure, to accelerate spending of approximately \$4 billion previously appropriated for civil construction projects. The measure included a committee amendment commending the President and executive agencies "for such action as they have taken" to accelerate spending. Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.), who said he opposed "pump priming," voted against the resolution. (For voting see chart p. 334)

BACKGROUND -- S Con Res 68 was reported March 11 by the Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 1376). With a companion measure dealing with military construction (S Con Res 69), it was introduced March 6 by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). Corresponding House resolutions (H Con Res 285, 286) were introduced March 6 by House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.). (Weekly Report p. 306)

In hearings before the Senate Public Works Committee March 10, Johnson said accelerated expenditure of funds already appropriated for public works construction would be "a first step" to "keep this unemployment spiral from continuing to grow and grow and grow." He said he endorsed anti-recession measures announced March 8 by the President. (Weekly Report p. 317)

PROVISIONS -- As adopted by the Senate, S Con Res 68 stated that in view of substantial unemployment and the danger of permitting an economic downturn to continue unchecked and "since there are many authorized and urgently needed civil construction projects for which substantial appropriations have already been made," Congress urged "that all such construction programs...be accelerated to the greatest practicable extent..." The resolution concluded, "The Congress commends the President and the executive agencies for such action as they have taken to accelerate these programs."

DEBATE -- March 12 -- Johnson -- S Con Res 68 "does not involve one cent of new money..."

Cotton -- "Speedier spending" is "foolish spending..."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- In time of war or national emergency, "we do not divide on narrow partisan lines."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 8 -- Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) proposed raising reclamation construction spending for fiscal 1959 to \$330,629,000 compared with \$166,414,000 provided in the President's budget. His plan was endorsed by Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.), chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee. (Weekly Report p. 278)

EMERGENCY HOUSING BILL

The Senate March 12 passed, by an 86-0 roll-call vote, and sent to the House an emergency housing bill (S 3418) designed to stimulate construction of 200,000 houses and provide 600,000 jobs. It was the first anti-recession measure passed in 1958.

The debate centered on whether the interest rate on Veterans Administration GI housing loans should be raised to 4.75 percent from the current ceiling of 4.5 percent. Vice President Richard M. Nixon swung the vote for the Republicans in favor of the increase when he broke a 47-47 tie on the question. It was his first vote since 1956, when he voted on a farm price support amendment. (1956 Almanac p. 381)

The issue was raised by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), who offered an amendment to delete the interest increase reported by the Banking and Currency Committee. Monroney's amendment lost on a 47-47 vote. (Amendments must be adopted by a majority vote.) Republicans then moved to make rejection of the amendment irreversible: Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) moved to reconsider the vote on Monroney's amendment and William F. Knowland (R Calif.) immediately moved to table Capehart's motion. When the Senate again tied, Vice President Richard M. Nixon cast his vote for Knowland's motion and it carried. (For voting see chart p. 335)

An amendment by Russell B. Long (D La.) declaring that interest rates on housing were too high was tabled by a 45-43 roll call.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee March 6 reported S 3418 (S Rept 1349), calling it an emergency anti-recession measure. (Weekly Report p. 271) S 3418 was a clean bill, representing a compromise between Democratic and Republican provisions. Housing Subcommittee Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) repeatedly emphasized that the bill was just an emergency measure, promising hearings later on a comprehensive housing bill.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 3418: Decreased the minimum downpayment under the Federal Housing Administration's section 220 urban renewal housing from 3 percent of the first \$10,000 to 3 percent of the first \$13,500.

Increased by \$500,000 the money the President can use for purchasing home mortgages that private lenders do not want to buy.

Increased from \$450 million to \$550 million the Federal National Mortgage Assn. fund used for buying mortgages on military housing.

Created a new FNMA special assistance fund of \$1 billion for buying FHA and GI mortgages worth up to \$13,500.

Provide \$300 million for Federal purchase of GI mortgages in rural areas where banks and other private lenders are reluctant to write them. The fund could be used until July 25, 1960.

Raised the maximum GI mortgages the Government could purchase directly from \$10,500 to \$13,500.

Raised the ceiling of the GI home loan interest rate from 4.5 percent to 4.75 percent with the proviso that the GI rate had to be at least 1/2 percent below the FHA interest rate.

Eliminated the discount controls put into the 1957 Housing Act. (1957 Almanac p. 594)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Strike provisions authorizing a raise in the GI loan interest rates from 4.5 to 4.75 percent; March 12. Roll call, 47-47.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Delcare it the sense of Congress that interest rates for housing loans on March 12, 1958 were too high and that the Federal Reserve Board "should exercise its powers" to increase the flow of mortgage money so that Federally-backed mortgages would be available at 4.5 percent interest; March 12. Tabled by a 45-43 roll call.

DEBATE -- March 12 -- John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- "When we find ourselves in an economic predicament such as that which faces us today, the time has come to act and to act quickly.... I have tried to do just that."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- "What we are trying to do in the bill...is not necessarily to increase interest rates, but to step up the formula whereby the Veterans Administration GI housing interest rate and the FHA housing interest rate will be brought closer together in order to immediately start construction of GI housing...."

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- "We will make a grave mistake if we boost these (GI) interest rates at a time when interest rates generally are rapidly declining."

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Called the bill "one of the most important measures we could pass to combat the recession."

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Said his amendment would tell the Federal Reserve Board that "4.5 percent is a high enough interest rate to pay on Government-guaranteed loans."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 28 -- The Veterans Administration increased the permissible discounts on GI mortgages from the current range which is 2.5 percent to 5.5 percent, to a range of from 3.5 to 6.5 percent, depending on the locality.

March 12 -- Thomas Sweeney, director of the VA loan guaranty division, said increased GI interest rates could boost GI loans by 200,000 to 300,000 a year.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

The House March 13 passed by voice vote, with a committee amendment, and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 9821) authorizing continuance of Federal-aid road construction, excluding the Interstate Highway System, in fiscal 1960 and 1961. It authorized expenditures of \$900 million and \$925 million, respectively.

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee March 6 reported HR 9821 (H Rept 1480) with an amendment raising the annual authorization for forest development roads from \$27 million to \$28.5 million. (Weekly Report p. 270) The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (PL 627, 84th Congress) provided \$850 million for primary, secondary and urban roads in fiscal 1958 and \$875 million for fiscal 1959. (1956 Almanac p. 398)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 9821 authorized for fiscal 1960 and 1961:

	1960	1961
Primary roads	\$405,000,000	\$416,250,000
Secondary roads	270,000,000	277,500,000
Urban roads	225,000,000	231,250,000
TOTAL	\$900,000,000	\$925,000,000

HR 9821 also authorized a total of \$104.5 million in each fiscal year for roads entirely kept up by the Federal Government -- forest highways, national parks and other public lands roads.

CQ House Votes 10 through 11.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 20, 21)

House Passes \$1.5 Billion Rivers and Harbors Authorization After Rejecting, 167-234, GOP Motion to Reduce Federal Costs

10. S 497. River and Harbor and Flood Control Acts of 1958, authorizing \$1.5 billion for construction by the Army Corps of Engineers. McGregor (R Ohio) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete four projects and reduce Federal costs on 14 others by increasing local contributions, as recommended by the Army Engineers or Budget Bureau. Rejected 167-234 (D 1-212; R 166-22), March 11, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 329)

11. S 497. Passage of the bill. Passed 321-81 (D 208-5; R 113-76), March 11, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 329)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	10	11		Vote No.	10	11		Vote No.	10	11	
Yea	167	321		Yea	1	208		Yea	166	113	
Nay	234	81		Nay	212	5		Nay	22	76	

10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11
ALABAMA		Los Angeles County		IDAHO		IOWA	
3 Andrews	N Y	23 Doyle	N Y	1 Pfost	N Y	6 Coad	N Y
1 Boykin	X ?	19 Hollifield	N Y	2 Budge	Y N	5 Cunningham	N Y
7 Elliott	N Y	17 King	N Y	ILLINOIS		3 Gross	Y N
2 Grant	? ?	26 Roosevelt	N Y	25 Gray	N Y	8 Hoeven	Y Y
9 Huddleston	N Y	21 Hiestand	Y N	21 Mack	N Y	7 Jensen	Y Y
8 Jones	N Y	25 Hillings	✓ ?	24 Price	N Y	4 LeCompte	N Y
5 Rains	X ?	22 Holt	Y Y	16 Allen	Y Y	1 Schwengel	Y Y
4 Roberts	? ?	18 Hosmer	Y Y	17 Arends	Y N	2 Talle	Y Y
6 Selden	N Y	16 Jackson	Y N	19 Chipfield	Y Y	KANSAS	
ARIZONA		24 Lipscomb	Y N	14 Vacancy	Y N	5 Breeding	N N
2 Udall	? ?	15 McDonough	Y Y	15 Mason	Y N	1 Avery	Y Y
1 Rhodes	Y Y	20 Smith	Y N	18 Michel	Y N	3 George	Y Y
ARKANSAS		COLORADO		20 Simpson	N Y	4 Rees	Y N
1 Gathings	N Y	4 Aspinall	N Y	22 Springer	Y Y	2 Scrivner	Y N
4 Harris	N Y	3 Rogers	N Y	23 Vursell	? Y	6 Smith	Y N
5 Hays	N Y	3 Chenoweth	N Y	Chicago-Cook County		KENTUCKY	
2 Mills	N Y	2 Hill	Y Y	7 Libonati	N Y	4 Chelf	N Y
6 Norrell	N Y	CONNECTICUT		12 Boyle	N Y	1 Gregory	N Y
3 Trimble	N Y	3 Cretella	Y Y	1 Dawson	N Y	2 Natcher	N Y
CALIFORNIA		1 May	Y Y	8 Gordon	? ?	7 Perkins	N Y
2 Engle	N Y	4 Morano	Y Y	5 Kluczynski	N Y	5 Spence	N Y
14 Hagen	N Y	5 Patterson	N Y	6 O'Brien	N Y	6 Watts	N Y
11 McFall	N Y	AL Sadlak	Y Y	9 Yates	N Y	3 Robson	N Y
8 Miller	N Y	2 Seely-Brown	Y Y	3 Byrne	Y Y	8 Siler	Y Y
3 Moss	N Y	DELAWARE		13 Church	Y Y	LOUISIANA	
29 Sound	N Y	AL Haskell	Y N	10 Collier	Y N	2 Boggs	N Y
5 Shelley	N Y	FLORIDA		4 McVey	Y Y	4 Brooks	N Y
27 Sheppard	N Y	2 Bennett	N Y	11 Sheeban	Y N	1 Hebert	N Y
12 Sisk	N Y	4 Fascell	N Y	INDIANA		8 Long	N Y
7 Allen	Y Y	7 Haley	N Y	8 Denton	N Y		
6 Baldwin	N Y	5 Herlong	N Y	1 Madden	N Y		
10 Gubser	Y Y	8 Matthews	N Y				
4 Mailliard	Y Y	6 Rogers	N Y				
1 Scudder	Y Y	3 Sikes	N Y				
13 Teague	Y N	1 Cramer	Y N				
28 Utt	Y N	GEORGIA					
30 Wilson	Y Y	8 Blitch	N Y				
9 Younger	Y Y	10 Brown	N Y				
		5 Davis	N Y				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 10 through 11.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 20, 21)

10			11			10			11			10			11		
6 Morrison	N	Y	NEBRASKA			2 Cunningham	Y	N	5 Scott	N	Y	6 McMillan	N	Y			
5 Passman	N	Y	3 Harrison	Y	Y	12 Shuford	?	?	2 Riley	N	Y	2 Riley	N	Y			
7 Thompson	N	Y	4 Miller	N	Y	11 Whitener	N	Y	1 Rivers	N	Y	1 Rivers	N	Y			
3 Willis	N	Y	1 Weaver	N	Y	10 Jonas	Y	N	NORTH DAKOTA			SOUTH DAKOTA					
MAINE			NEVADA			AL Burdick	?	?	1 McGovern	N	Y	1 McGovern	N	Y			
6 Coffin	N	Y	AL Baring	N	Y	AL Krueger	Y	Y	2 Berry	Y	Y	TENNESSEE					
1 Hale	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE			OHIO			6 Bass	N	Y	6 Bass	N	Y			
3 McIntire	Y	Y	2 Bass	Y	N	9 Ashley	N	Y	8 Everett	N	Y	8 Everett	N	Y			
MARYLAND			1 Merrow	N	Y	20 Feighan	N	Y	9 Davis	N	Y	9 Davis	N	Y			
4 Fallon	N	Y	NEW JERSEY			18 Hays	N	Y	4 Evins	N	Y	4 Evins	N	Y			
7 Friedel	N	Y	11 Addonizio	N	Y	19 Kirwan	N	Y	3 Frazier	N	Y	3 Frazier	N	Y			
3 Garmatz	N	Y	14 Dellay	N	Y	6 Polk	N	Y	5 Loser	N	Y	5 Loser	N	Y			
5 Lankford	Y	Y	10 Rodino	N	Y	21 Vanik	N	Y	7 Murray	?	?	7 Murray	?	?			
2 Devereux	Y	Y	13 Sieminski	?	?	14 Ayres	Y	N	2 Baker	Y	Y	2 Baker	Y	Y			
6 Hyde	Y	Y	4 Thompson	N	Y	13 Baumbart	N	Y	1 Reece	Y	Y	1 Reece	Y	Y			
1 Miller	Y	Y	3 Auchincloss	Y	Y	8 Betts	Y	N	TEXAS								
MASSACHUSETTS			8 Canfield	Y	Y	22 Bolton	?	?	3 Beckworth	N	Y	3 Beckworth	N	Y			
2 Boland	N	Y	6 Dwyer	Y	N	16 Bow	Y	N	2 Brooks	N	Y	2 Brooks	N	Y			
4 Donohue	N	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	7 Brown	Y	N	17 Burleson	N	Y	17 Burleson	N	Y			
7 Lane	N	Y	2 Glenn	Y	Y	5 Clevenger	Y	N	AL Dies	?	?	AL Dies	?	?			
8 Macdonald	N	Y	12 Kean	Y	Y	11 Dennison	Y	N	7 Dowdy	N	Y	7 Dowdy	N	Y			
12 McCormack	N	Y	9 Osmer	Y	Y	15 Henderson	Y	N	21 Fisher	N	Y	21 Fisher	N	Y			
11 O'Neill	N	Y	7 Widnall	Y	N	2 Hess	Y	N	13 Ikard	N	Y	13 Ikard	N	Y			
3 Philbin	N	Y	1 Wolverton	Y	Y	10 Jenkins	Y	Y	20 Kilday	N	Y	20 Kilday	N	Y			
6 Bates	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO			4 McCulloch	Y	N	15 Kilgore	N	Y	15 Kilgore	N	Y			
10 Curtis	Y	N	AL Vacancy			17 McGregor	Y	N	19 Mahon	N	Y	19 Mahon	N	Y			
1 Heselton	Y	Y	AL Montoya	N	Y	23 Minsball	Y	Y	1 Patman	N	Y	1 Patman	N	Y			
14 Martin	Y	N	NEW YORK			3 Schenck	Y	N	11 Poage	N	Y	11 Poage	N	Y			
9 Nicholson	N	Y	30 O'Brien	N	Y	1 Scherer	Y	N	4 Rayburn	N	Y	4 Rayburn	N	Y			
5 Rogers	N	Y	3 Becker	Y	N	12 Varys	Y	N	18 Rogers	N	Y	18 Rogers	N	Y			
13 Wigglesworth	Y	N	37 Robison	Y	N	OKLAHOMA			16 Rutherford	N	Y	16 Rutherford	N	Y			
MICHIGAN			2 Derounian	Y	N	3 Albert	N	Y	6 Teague	N	Y	6 Teague	N	Y			
12 Bennett	Y	Y	26 Dooley	N	Y	2 Edmondson	N	Y	8 Thomas	N	Y	8 Thomas	N	Y			
8 Bentley	Y	Y	27 Guinn	Y	N	5 Jarman	N	Y	9 Thompson	N	Y	9 Thompson	N	Y			
18 Broomfield	Y	N	32 Kearney	Y	N	6 Morris	N	Y	10 Thornberry	N	Y	10 Thornberry	N	Y			
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	38 Keating	Y	N	4 Steed	?	?	12 Wright	N	Y	12 Wright	N	Y			
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	33 Kilburn	Y	N	1 Belcher	N	Y	14 Young	N	Y	14 Young	N	Y			
5 Ford	Y	Y	40 Miller	Y	N	OREGON			5 Alger	Y	N	5 Alger	Y	N			
9 Griffin	Y	N	39 Ostertag	Y	N	3 Green	N	Y	UTAH								
4 Hoffman	Y	Y	42 Pillion	Y	N	4 Porter	N	Y	2 Dawson	N	Y	2 Dawson	N	Y			
3 Jobansen	Y	Y	41 Radwan	Y	?	2 Ullman	N	Y	1 Dixon	N	Y	1 Dixon	N	Y			
7 McIntosh	Y	Y	43 Reed	N	Y	1 Norblad	Y	Y	VERMONT								
2 Meader	Y	Y	35 Riehlman	Y	N	PENNSYLVANIA			AL Prouty	Y	Y	AL Prouty	Y	Y			
Detroit-Wayne County			28 St. George	Y	N	25 Clark	N	Y	VIRGINIA								
13 Diggs	N	Y	36 Taber	Y	N	28 Eberharter	?	?	4 Abbott	N	N	4 Abbott	N	N			
15 Dingell	N	Y	31 Taylor	Y	?	11 Flood	N	Y	3 Gary	N	Y	3 Gary	N	Y			
17 Griffiths	N	Y	1 Wainwright	Y	Y	30 Holland	N	Y	2 Hardy	?	?	2 Hardy	?	?			
16 Lesinski	N	Y	29 Wharton	Y	N	21 Dent	N	Y	7 Harrison	N	Y	7 Harrison	N	Y			
1 Machrowicz	N	Y	34 Williams	Y	?	26 Morgan	N	Y	9 Jennings	N	Y	9 Jennings	N	Y			
14 Rabaut	N	Y	New York City			14 Rhodes	N	Y	1 Robeson	N	Y	1 Robeson	N	Y			
MINNESOTA			8 Anfuso	N	Y	15 Walter	N	Y	8 Smith	N	Y	8 Smith	N	Y			
8 Blatnik	N	Y	24 Buckley	X	?	17 Bush	?	Y	5 Tuck	N	Y	5 Tuck	N	Y			
9 Knutson	N	Y	11 Celler	N	Y	10 Carrigg	Y	Y	10 Broynbill	Y	Y	10 Broynbill	Y	Y			
6 Marshall	Y	N	7 Delaney	N	Y	29 Corbett	Y	Y	6 Poff	Y	N	6 Poff	Y	N			
4 McCarthy	N	Y	23 Dollinger	N	Y	8 Curtin	Y	Y	WASHINGTON								
3 Wier	N	Y	19 Farbstein	N	Y	9 Dague	Y	N	AL Magnuson	N	Y	AL Magnuson	N	Y			
7 Andersen	Y	Y	22 Healey	N	Y	12 Fenton	Y	Y	4 Holmes	Y	Y	4 Holmes	Y	Y			
1 Quie	Y	Y	6 Holtzman	N	Y	27 Fulton	Y	Y	5 Horan	Y	Y	5 Horan	Y	Y			
5 Judd	Y	Y	10 Kelly	N	Y	23 Gavin	N	Y	3 Mack	Y	Y	3 Mack	Y	Y			
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	9 Keogh	N	Y	7 James	Y	?	1 Pelly	Y	Y	1 Pelly	Y	Y			
MISSISSIPPI			13 Multer	N	Y	24 Kearns	N	Y	6 Tollefson	Y	Y	6 Tollefson	Y	Y			
1 Abernethy	N	Y	16 Powell	N	Y	13 Lafore	Y	N	2 Westland	Y	Y	2 Westland	Y	Y			
6 Colmer	N	Y	14 Rooney	N	Y	16 Munma	Y	?	WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Smith	N	Y	18 Santangelo	N	Y	22 Saylor	N	Y	3 Bailey	N	Y	3 Bailey	N	Y			
2 Whitten	N	Y	20 Teller	N	Y	18 Simpson	Y	N	6 Byrd	N	Y	6 Byrd	N	Y			
4 Williams	N	Y	21 Zelenko	N	Y	19 Stauffer	Y	Y	5 Kee	N	Y	5 Kee	N	Y			
5 Winstead	N	Y	5 Bosch	Y	N	20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	2 Staggers	N	Y	2 Staggers	N	Y			
MISSOURI			17 Coudert	Y	N	Philadelphia			1 Moore	Y	Y	1 Moore	Y	Y			
5 Bolling	N	Y	12 Dorn	Y	Y	1 Barrett	N	Y	4 Neal	Y	Y	4 Neal	Y	Y			
7 Brown	N	Y	25 Fino	N	Y	3 Byrne	N	Y	WISCONSIN								
9 Cannon	N	Y	4 Latbam	Y	N	4 Vacancy	?	?	9 Johnson	N	Y	9 Johnson	N	Y			
8 Camahan	N	Y	15 Ray	Y	N	2 Granahan	X	?	5 Reuss	N	Y	5 Reuss	N	Y			
4 Christopher	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA			5 Green	X	?	4 Zablocki	N	Y	4 Zablocki	N	Y			
6 Hull	N	Y	9 Alexander	N	Y	6 Scott	?	?	8 Byrnes	Y	N	8 Byrnes	Y	N			
10 Jones	N	Y	3 Barden	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND			7 Laird	Y	N	7 Laird	Y	N			
1 Karsten	N	Y	1 Bonner	N	Y	2 Fogarty	X	?	10 O'Konski	Y	Y	10 O'Konski	Y	Y			
11 Moulder	N	Y	4 Cooley	N	Y	1 Forand	N	Y	1 Vacancy	Y	N	1 Vacancy	Y	N			
3 Sullivan	N	Y	6 Durham	X	?	SOUTH CAROLINA			2 Tewes	Y	N	2 Tewes	Y	N			
2 Curtis	Y	N	2 Fountain	N	Y	4 Ashmore	N	Y	6 Van Pelt	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt	Y	Y			
MONTANA			8 Kitchin	N	Y	3 Dorn	N	Y	3 Withrow	Y	N	3 Withrow	Y	N			
2 Anderson	N	Y	7 Lennon	N	Y	5 Hemphill	N	Y	WYOMING								
1 Metcalf	N	Y							AL Thomson	Y	N	AL Thomson	Y	N			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ Senate Votes 16 through 19.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Rejects Moves to Add Cotton Acreage and Dairy Support Increases to Money Bill; Bids President Speed Works Spending

16. HR 10881. Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1958. Hayden (D Ariz.) motion to suspend the rules and amend the bill to allow cotton farmers to withdraw from the soil bank program and increase their cotton acreage by 30 percent provided they gave up any price support payment rights on the additional cotton acreage. Two-thirds majority vote required. Rejected 36-48 (D 24-19; R 12-29), March 10, 1958. The President took no position on the motion. (See story p. 328)

17. HR 10881. Thyne (R Minn.) motion to suspend the rules and amend the bill to provide that price supports for dairy products for the 1958 marketing year should not be less than those for the 1957 marketing year. Two-thirds majority vote required. Rejected 30-59 (D 11-32; R 19-27), March 11, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 328)

18. HR 10881. Morse (D Ore.) point of order against a section in the bill providing \$3,000 in compensation for the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Jerome K. Kuykendall, for the period between expiration of his prior appointment and the Aug. 15, 1957 confirmation of his present appointment. Rejected 29-50 (D 27-12; R 2-38), March 11, 1958. The President took no position on the point of order. (See story p. 328)

19. S Con Res 68. Johnson (D Texas) resolution calling on the President, as an anti-recession measure, to accelerate spending of funds already appropriated for civil construction projects. Approved 93-1 (D 47-0; R 46-1), March 12, 1958. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 330)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	16	17	18	19	Vote No.	16	17	18	19	Vote No.	16	17	18	19
Yea	36	30	29	93	Yea	24	11	27	47	Yea	12	19	2	46
Nay	48	59	50	1	Nay	19	32	12	0	Nay	29	27	38	1

16 17 18 19					16 17 18 19					16 17 18 19					16 17 18 19				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill	N	N	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	N	N	Y	Curtis	N	N	N	Y	Green	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y	Y	Martin	N	N	N	Y	Hruska	?	N	N	Y	Pastore	?	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hayden	Y	N	N	Y	Carlson	N	N	N	Y	Bible	N	N	N	Y	Johnston	N	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	N	N	Y	Schoeppel	Y	Y	N	Y	Malone	?	?	?	Y	Thurmond	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	Y	Cooper	N	Y	N	Y	Bridges	N	N	?	Y	Case	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morton	N	Y	N	Y	Cotton	N	N	N	N	Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland	Y	N	N	Y	Ellender	Y	N	Y	Y	Case	N	N	N	Y	Gore	Y	?	✓	Y
Kuchel	Y	N	N	Y	Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	N	-	Y	Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Carroll	N	N	Y	Y	Payne	N	Y	N	Y	Anderson	N	N	Y	Y	Yarborough	Y	N	✓	Y
Allott	N	Y	N	Y	Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Chavez	Y	N	X	Y	Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush	N	N	N	Y	Beall	N	N	?	Y	Ives	?	Y	-	Y	Bennett	N	N	N	Y
Partell	N	N	N	Y	Butler	N	N	N	Y	Javits	?	Y	N	Y	Watkins	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear	N	N	N	Y	Kennedy	-	N	N	‡	Ervin	Y	N	X	Y	Aiken	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	N	N	N	Y	Saltonstall	N	N	N	Y	Scott	Y	N	Y	Y	Flanders	?	Y	?	Y
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland	N	N	N	Y	McNamara	N	N	Y	Y	Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	N	?	?	Y
Smathers	?	N	X	Y	Potter	N	N	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Robertson	N	?	?	Y
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
Russell	Y	N	Y	Y	Humphrey	N	N	Y	Y	Lausche	N	N	Y	Y	Jackson	Y	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	N	N	N	Y	Thye	Y	Y	N	Y	Bricker	N	N	N	Y	Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Church	N	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kerr	Y	N	Y	Y	Hoblitzell	N	N	N	Y
Dworshak	N	Y	N	Y	Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Monroney	Y	N	N	Y	Revercomb	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Douglas	N	N	Y	Y	Hennings	Y	‡	✓	Y	Morse	Y	N	Y	Y	Proxmire	N	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	N	Y	Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	N	N	Y	Y	Wiley	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart	-	N	N	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clark	?	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	?	?	?	Y
Jenner	Y	Y	N	Y	Murray	?	?	?	‡	Martin	N	N	N	Y	Barrett	N	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Senate Passes Emergency Housing Bill After Defeating Attempt to Hold Down GI Loan Interest Rate with Nixon Voting to Break Tie

20. S 3148. Emergency housing bill. Monroney (D Okla.) amendment to eliminate provisions authorizing the Veterans Administration to raise the interest rate on GI loans from 4.5 percent to 4.75 percent. Rejected 47-47 (D 41-6; R 6-41), March 12, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 331)

21. S 3148. Knowland (R Calif.) motion to table Capehart (R Ind.) motion to reconsider the vote on the Monroney amendment. Vice President Nixon voted "yea" to break a 47-47 tie (D 6-41; R 41-6), March 12, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 331)

22. S 3148. Capehart (R Ind.) motion to table Long (D La.) amendment that would declare it the sense of Congress that the Federal Reserve Board should do what it could to stimulate the flow of mortgage money so that Federally backed mortgages would be available at 4.5 percent interest. Motion agreed to 45-43 (D 4-40; R 41-3), March 12, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 331)

23. S 3148. Passage of bill. Passed 86-0 (D 42-0; R 44-0), March 12, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 331)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).

✓ Paired For.

‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Paired Against.

- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	20	21	22	23	Vote No.	20	21	22	23	Vote No.	20	21	22	23
Yea	47	47	45	86	Yea	41	6	4	42	Yea	6	41	41	44
Nay	47	47	43	0	Nay	6	41	40	0	Nay	41	6	3	0

20	21	22	23	20	21	22	23	20	21	22	23	20	21	22	23				
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND							
Hill	Y	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	Green	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	N	Y	Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	Pastore	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hayden	Y	N	N	‡	Carlson	N	Y	Y	Y	Bible	Y	N	-	✓	Johnston	Y	N	N	Y
Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel	N	Y	‡	‡	Malone	Y	N	Y	Y	Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA							
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	Y	Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Bridges	N	Y	Y	Y	Case	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y	Morton	N	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE							
Knowland	N	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	N	Y	N	Y	Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Gore	Y	N	N	Y
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y	Long	Y	N	N	Y	Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Kefauver	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS							
Carroll	Y	N	N	Y	Payne	N	Y	Y	Y	Anderson	Y	N	N	Y	Yarborough	Y	N	N	Y
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	Chavez	Y	N	N	Y	Johnson	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH							
Bush	N	Y	Y	Y	Beall	N	Y	Y	Y	Ives	N	Y	Y	Y	Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y
Purtell	N	Y	Y	Y	Butler	N	Y	‡	‡	Javits	Y	N	N	Y	Watkins	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT							
Frear	N	Y	N	Y	Kennedy	‡	-	-	‡	Ervin	Y	N	-	‡	Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	Y	Scott	Y	N	N	Y	Flanders	N	Y	‡	‡
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA							
Holland	N	Y	N	Y	McNamara	Y	N	N	Y	Langer	Y	N	N	Y	Byrd	N	Y	Y	X
Smathers	N	Y	N	Y	Potter	N	Y	Y	Y	Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Robertson	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON							
Russell	Y	N	N	Y	Humphrey	Y	N	N	Y	Lausche	Y	N	Y	Y	Jackson	Y	N	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	N	Y	Thye	Y	N	Y	Y	Bricker	N	Y	Y	Y	Magnuson	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA							
Church	Y	N	N	Y	Eastland	Y	N	N	Y	Kerr	Y	N	N	Y	Hoblitzell	N	Y	Y	Y
Dworsbak	N	Y	Y	Y	Stennis	Y	N	N	Y	Monroney	Y	N	N	Y	Revercomb	Y	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON				WISCONSIN							
Douglas	Y	N	N	Y	Hennings	Y	N	N	Y	Morse	Y	N	N	Y	Proxmire	Y	N	N	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	N	N	Y	Neuberger	Y	N	N	Y	Wiley	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING							
Capehart	N	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	N	N	Y	Clark	Y	N	N	Y	O'Mahoney	Y	N	-	‡
Jenner	N	Y	Y	Y	Murray	‡	-	-	‡	Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Barrett	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Housing Bill The Senate passed its first anti-recession measure in the form of an emergency housing bill designed to stimulate home building. Backers said the bill would build 200,000 homes, provide 600,000 jobs. Debate centered on whether interest rates on GI home loans should be raised above the current 4½ percent ceiling. Vice President Nixon broke a tie vote to decide the question in favor of raising the interest rate. The measure also gave the President more money to spend on mortgages that private lenders do not want to write. Democrats emphasized a bigger housing bill was coming later. (Page 331)

Unemployment

The Commerce and Labor Departments announced that unemployment had reached its highest level since 1941, with a 679,000 February increase in the jobless. The President proposed an accelerated Federal spending program and broader unemployment benefits. A tabulation of weekly jobless benefits showed payments ranging from \$25 in Louisiana to \$45 in Alaska. (Page 320, 321)

Public Works

Under the impact of rising unemployment figures, Congress sought ways to bolster the economy. The "Johnson plan," calling for rapid spending of funds already appropriated for civil and military construction projects, received attention in both chambers. The Senate adopted a resolution asking the President to speed spending on civil projects. A corresponding House measure and similar resolutions dealing with military projects received committee approval. (Page 306, 330)

Agency Probe

There were still more repercussions as the House Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee continued its inquiry into FCC irregularities. The FCC voted to review the controversial award of Miami's Channel 10, and a Senate subcommittee held hearings on a bill to insulate regulatory agencies from improper influence. Chairmen Oren Harris reported that ex-FCC Commissioner Richard A. Mack had an outside income of \$41,000 annually while serving in his \$20,000 per year job. (Page 304)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Rivers and harbors authorization, page 332.

SENATE: Supplemental funds, public works spending, page 334; housing, page 335.

Rep. Dempsey Dies

Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.) 78, died of uremia March 11. His death raised to four the number of vacancies in the House and brought the party alignment to 233 Democrats and 198 Republicans. Dempsey served a total of 13 years in the House between 1935 and 1958. At the time of his death he was a member of the Public Works and Joint Atomic Energy Committees. (Page 320)

Benson a Liability?

While 30 or more Midwest Republican Representatives continue to clamor for his scalp, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson points to some figures that indicate his antagonists may be on the wrong track. Benson claims the 1956 elections returns showed that his friends fared better in the Midwest than his foes. Congressional Quarterly has checked the claim and finds that if the figures don't entirely support Benson's statement, they at least refute the notion that an anti-Benson stand is the only safe posture for a Midwest Republican. (Page 310)

Atomic Power

A delicate experiment in controlling the explosive atomic power issue is approaching the critical stage, and it's anybody's guess as to whether it will succeed. Success calls for a compromise between the Democratic majority of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and the five-member Atomic Energy Commission on a stepped-up program of atomic power development. Failure threatens to set off another full-scale battle in the halls of Congress. The basic issue is whether the development policies of AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss are adequate to keep the United States in the lead in all phases of the use of atomic energy. (Page 307)

